THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 71. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE ALBANY BATTLE-FIELD.

The Democracy a Trifle Dashed

It Owns It Hath Had Losses.

Grand Spiritualistic Exposures.

ALBANY.

The Young Democracy Still Defiant—Hopes of Retrieving the Losses Sustained.

ALBANY, March 23.—This morning, on calm consideration of what occurred in the Assembly yesterday, the Young Democracy realized that although their measures had been beaten, yet their position was, if anything, stronger in New York city. They knew that the scrubs of the Assembly had received

THE PRICE OF THEIR INFAMY

from the Ring. A legion of politicians from New York, high and low, great and small, made their appearance this morning. They described the excitement among their brethren in New York as intense. Some of these gentlemen were very eager to tar and feather forthwith the scoundrels who had sold out the party, and it was with much difficulty that they could be restrained from accomplishing their desires. The Republicans are, of course, in high feather. They feel certain that the next spring and fall elections will reinstate them in power. At noon to-day the news of Mr. Tweed's removal and that of Messrs. Barber and Smith was received. It created no surprise, for every one expected it. Mr. Tweed betrayed no signs of regret when the intelligence was conveyed to him. Barber was as cool as a cucumber, and Hank Smith said he was glad of it. Your correspondent this evening called upon Senator Norton.

THE EIGHTH WARD THUNDERBOLT.

The Senator expressed his judgment that the defeat of Democratic measures in the House yesterday was effected by a combination of ring Democrats and ring Republicans who for years have been united together in plundering the city and county treasury, and raised large sums of money which it is asserted on good authority was employed for purposes of corruption. He Hinchman, and special deputy of Sweeney, Tweed, and company, offered $10,000 for a city member's vote to kill the bills, and $5000 was offered for any Democratic member who would absent himself on the occasion. Now, said the Senator, this conspiracy has been going on for weeks, and the principal agent in making the bargains was one of Tweed's Republican office-holder's, closely identified with the ring for years, and it is natural that since this combination of

SPURIOUS DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS

have secured immense fortunes and patronage, they should continue to desire to hold on to the spoils by the same corrupt means by which they originally acquired them. It was necessary, however, that apparently Tweed should be desirous to secure the restoration of power to the party to which he belongs, though secretly engaged in this nefarious transaction, but it was impossible, from the nature of the material he employed, and the operations with which he and his clan are connected, that they could escape detection and exposure.

TEMPORARY DISCOMFITURE.

The people of the city of New York will hold them responsible for these acts, knowing the wealth which they have acquired from the fat offices they have held, and which they have now employed to the attempted destruction of the Democratic party, will hurl them from power; and probably before this Legislature adjourns they will be compelled to give up some of the ill-gotten gains which they have acquired, and which can easily be ascertained by examining the different records of the city of New York and the adjacent counties. Even if there is no legislation during this session, they will not realize their expectations, because the tax levies will not have those appropriations necessary to carry out their plundering schemes.

SMOKING OUT THE TRAITORS.

Just before the adjournment of the Assembly to-day, Mr. Peter Mitchell presented the following resolution, which created a profound sensation among those who yesterday sold out to the Republicans and the Tammany ring:—

Whereas, It is alleged that through the instrumentality and influence of certain prominent Democrats associated with quasi-Republicans of the city of New York, large sums of moneys have been raised for the purpose of restoring to the people of the city of New York their chartered rights, and ridding them of the corrupt radical commissions imposed by a partisan Legislature, known as the acts reorganizing the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissions, the Board of Supervisors of the county of New York, and the act reorganizing the local government of the city of New York; and

Whereas, It is alleged that $7000 is now on deposit in the Bowling Green Savings Bank of the city of New York, for the purpose of influencing legislative action and defeating Senate bill No. 95, relating to Marshals in the city of New York; therefore be it

Resolved, That a special committee of five be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to investigate as to the truth of said allegations, and report the result of such investigation to the House without delay.

FIELDS AFTER A LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Mr. Fields reported that the Sergeant-at-Arms had served a subpœna on Sheppard A. Homes, actuary of the Life Insurance Company of New York, to appear here as a witness, but that said Homes had refused to appear; therefore that the Speaker issue a warrant for his arrest. Adopted. —*N. Y. Sun to-day*.

EXPOSE OF A FRAUD.

The Spiritual, Banjo-Banging, Rope-Tying, Coat-Changing Humbuggery.

The Washington *Star* of last evening says:—

The "world-renowned spiritual medium," Charles H. Read, who has been figuring in Washington lately, came to grief at Odd Fellows' Hall, last night. The performance was announced to be "startling, interesting, and marvellous manifestations by the invisible magicians of the spheres." With wrists tied together, and with his feet and shoulders tied to his chair, he was (while the light was extinguished) to throw off his coat, iron rings were to find their way mysteriously upon his arms, chairs to be strung upon his arms, tables to mount upon his head, etc., his hands meantime remaining bound. Another performance (spiritualistic) was for him to stand facing a spectator, with his right foot touching the left foot of his *vis-a-vis*, with his hands clasped over the left arm of the person opposite, while the left hand of that left arm was placed upon his own head. In this position, supposed to preclude any motion of his own, spiritual touches were felt upon the hands and person of the individual opposite, banjos and tamborines and other articles were knocked about miscellaneously, and when the gas was lit again, a table, a chair, or some of the musical instruments were found piled upon the heads and shoulders of the couple confronting each other.

The performance commenced by the usual tying process by a committee. Read was seated in the centre of the stage, with a chair at his left hand (within reach) and a small table at his right (also within reach) bearing a banjo, two iron rings, ropes, etc. The committee having tied him to the chair and at his wrists, withdrew to the left of the platform, the lights were extinguished, and immediately the straining of cords was heard with distinctness, but it appeared that the committee had tied a knot somewhat more difficult than the Harvard tie, for when the lights were lit Read, who appeared flushed and agitated, had made no progress in extricating himself.

Read now proposed to be tied again. A portion of the committee had left, but he was tied by Mr. Davis, a well-known citizen, who had assisted in securing him so effectually in the earlier part of the evening.

Mr. Davis, when called upon by the audience to say if he was securely tied, said he was tied as effectually as he could be under the conditions prescribed by Read, which were that his wrists should be tied together, and not singly. The lights were put out, and this time Read succeeded in stringing the rings on his arms, also the chair, etc.

There were now cries for Gains to be tied. He said that he had been experimenting that day with the ropes, and being unused to the business of drawing his hands through the knots he had lacerated them a good deal, and would rather prefer not to be tied unless the audience insisted.

This statement seemed to be held by the adherents of Read in the hall as something of a back-down on the part of Gaines, and they called out, insinuating that he was afraid to be tied.

Mr. Gaines then said that as the audience seemed to wish it he would consent to be tied.

Mr. Davis then tied Gaines in the same manner in which he had tied Read, and the examiners declared that he was tied quite as securely. The lights were then put out, and almost immediately Gaines called out for them to be relit, and, wonderful to behold, the rings, chair, etc., were strung upon his arms! The applause was tremendous, and was increased when Mr. Gaines proceeded to illustrate with what facility the hands could be drawn through the Read knot and replaced, and how readily the other tricks were performed when the hands were thus released.

Following upon this a young man named John L. Sicken illustrated how the standing trick was done: the right hand of the "spirittual magician" being unclasped and withdrawn, while by pressing the left hand heavily upon the arm of the person opposite, the latter was humbugged into the belief that the two hands remained clasped. With the right hand thus disengaged, the "magician" could readily handle the musical instruments, etc., and place them upon his head or elsewhere.

A vote of thanks was given to the gentlemen who had exposed the fraud, and the audience quietly dispersed, seeming to feel that the success of the exposure served to repay them for the money they had paid for admission.

Read had disappeared some time before the adjournment, and will probably not undertake to exhibit again in Washington. He is a coarse, illiterate man, and is said to have been a brakeman on a Northern railroad, previous to going into the spiritual magic business. Quite a number of believers in "Spiritualism" were present last night. Some of them expressed their disgust not only with Read, but with all the quackery of "physical manifestations," while others held that Gaines really performed the exploit, through being a finer medium than Read himself; so that he could do in the light what Read could do only in the dark. Vive la humbug!

BARBE BLUE.

The Atrocities of a Modern Blue Beard—The Alleged Murderer of Four Wives Brought Finally to Justice.

Dr. William D. Potts, alias Duvall, an old resident of Newark, N. J., has been convicted of the murder of his fourth wife, at Janesville, Wis., during the present term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, sitting at Elkhorn. Dr. "Duvall" had been indicted for poisoning his wife, and upon trial, the allegations made at the coroner's inquest by the physicians who had conducted the post-mortem examination were fully proved, and the murderer was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for life—the highest punishment that under the laws of the State of Wisconsin could be inflicted by the court. The convicted villain is a Jerseyman by birth, having been born in the southern part of the State, near Trenton, where his family were well connected. In his early life he was a clergyman, and at the age of fourteen was widely known as "the boy preacher."

He followed this profession up to the age of thirty, when he relinquished it entirely for the practice of medicine. The record of his career is principally a record of murders. He had four wives, two of whom belonged to prominent New Jersey families, and were married to the doctor during his residence in the State. The manner of their death—which at the time was regarded as suspicious—coupled with the ascertained fact that the doctor's last wife was poisoned by him, convinces all who are familiar with the circumstances that they met their death at his hands, and lends a terrible interest to the story of his life.

Dr. Potts came to reside in Newark ten years ago, and opened a botanic dispensary at No. 140 Broad street, opposite Trinity Church. He had lived in Trenton, where his first wife, a young lady of Plainfield, had died suddenly and unaccountably. Her disease was pronounced by the physicians—who appear to have been influenced in a great degree by what Dr. Potts professed—mercuride rheumatism of the heart. The first Mrs. Potts had laid in her grave about one year, when the widower took up his residence in Newark. He professed to cure persons of diseases by the laying on of hands, gave out that he was the "seventh son of a seventh son," and by these pretensions and by his botanic dispensary succeeded in carrying on a profitable business. In appearance he was a remarkable man, and among the residents of Newark his face and figure are well remembered. Dressed in unvarying black, wearing a heavy beard and long, exquisitely dressed hair, he promenaded Broad street daily, where his presence was always observed with more than usual interest. His fierce eyes and singular manner, together with the suspicions concerning the death of his wife, banished him from the confidence and society of his acquaintances.

Having made the acquaintance of a young lady of wealth by some means, he married her much against the wishes of her relatives. Mrs. Potts brought her husband considerable property, which he squandered in a manner unknown to her or to his acquaintances. After his marriage he lived four years in Newark, and only left at last because forced to leave by the suspicion which the death of the second wife aroused in the minds of his neighbors. She was found one morning lying dead at the foot of the stairs leading to her room. There was no person present, according to the husband's story, to witness her death, and the unfortunate woman was buried without any satisfactory account being given of her death. After this episode of the doctor's career, he removed to Buffalo, changed his name to Duvall, and married a third wife, Miss Kate King, who, two years after, died suddenly and without apparent cause.

With remarkable good fortune, Dr. Duvall, as he was now called, escaped prosecution again, and subsequently, about one year ago, he was married; this fourth time to Miss Elizabeth Moore, of Janesville, Wis. After living with her six months she was in turn sacrificed, her death having been the result of poison administered by her husband, under pretence of giving her a medical preparation. Upon his trial for this murder the doctor testified in his own behalf, and gave an explanation of all the circumstances surrounding the death of his wife, which, if not satisfactory to the jury, was concocted with professional skill, and doubtless pleased its author.

The progress of the trial of this monster of crime has been watched by many of the residents of Newark with more interest than usually attaches to the trial of a criminal in a distant State. There will be many who will learn with satisfaction that he has at last received his deserts, and that, for one of the many atrocities of which he has been suspected, he will be compelled to atone by a life within the walls of a prison.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Protection to Citizens Abroad.

The North Atlantic Squadron.

Needed Increase of the Navy

A Horrible Murder at Troy.

The Mobile Races.

A [Cuban Meeting at Boston.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Cuban Affairs.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—It is evident that the Government is intent upon taking more interest in Cuban affairs, and offering more extended protection to American interests there than has been manifested, as it is reported that the Navy Department has issued orders to the commanding officers of the North Atlantic Squadron to keep constantly as many vessels as possible in the harbor of Havana and other Cuban ports where their presence is deemed advisable.

The Monitor Terror.

The formidable monitor Terror, convoyed by the Frolic, is now *en route* to Key West and Havana. On their arrival at Havana the Frolic will return to New York, where she is used as the Port Admiral's flagship.

Other Vessels for Cuban Waters.

The frigate Congress, iron-clad Tennessee, and monitor Miantonomah will sail soon to strengthen the naval force now in Cuban waters, which consists of the flag-ship Severn, Swatara, Nantasket, Nipsic, Yantic, Tuscarora, and iron-clads Dictator and Saugus, making eleven vessels in all, out of thirty-five, the whole force of the vessels in commission, and which is all the appropriation of Congress will allow.

The Spanish fleet at and about Havana numbers eighty-three vessels of war. The men composing the force of the Spanish fleet number about 13,000, or 4500 more men than we have in our entire navy. About one-half of the Spanish navy is in these waters.

Reduced Condition of our Navy.

Secretary Robeson, who was before the Committee on Foreign Relations on Monday, stated that he could not send another ship to sea, for Congress had limited the navy to 8500 men, which limit had been reached and enlistments have been discontinued. He had asked for 12,000 additional men to enable him to put in commission forty vessels, all told.

Naval Orders.

First Lieutenant J. H. Washburn, of the Marine Corps, has been assigned to duty at Philadelphia, in place of First Lieutenant William R. Brown.

Advices from Admiral Poor.

Despatches received this morning from Rear-Admiral Poor, commanding the North Atlantic fleet, dated St. Domingo City, March 8, and sent by the brig Julia to Baltimore, states that he arrived there in his flagship, the Severn, on the 5th, from Samana Bay, where he found the Swatara and Nantasket.

San Domingo Desires to be Annexed to the United States.

He was received, escorted to the Government House by forty military officers, paid his respects to President Baez, where he received information that the election returns of the vote of the people showed a decided majority in favor of annexation to the United States. President Baez has signified his intention to release Mr. Hatch, an American citizen, who will be sent North by the Admiral.

Cabral was reported to be at the city of San Juan, and seems to have displayed no signs outwardly of any active movements since the United States declared its intention with regard to St. Domingo.

The Swatara was to leave for Samana the next day to coal, and then sail for Port-au-Prince. He says it is not possible to coal vessels there where they are compelled to anchor. The crews of all the vessels of this fleet are in a very healthy condition.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Races at Mobile.

MOBILE, March 24.—In the first race to-day, two mile heats, Donovan won both heats, Privateer coming in second. Time, 3·54¼, 3·57¾.

The second race did not come off, owing to the indisposition of Lobelia. No races comes off to-morrow, owing to a failure to fill the lists satisfactorily.

New Orleans Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24.—Flour dull and drooping at $4@4·25; and $5·25@5·75 for extras. Corn firmer at $1·05@1·07. Oats, 62c Bran, $1·20. Hay, 29@31c. Pork dull at $28@28·37½. Bacon and Lard dull and unchanged. Sugar prime at 10½c. Molasses, Whisky, and Coffee dull and unchanged. Cotton dull and lower; middling, 21¾@22c. Gold, 112¼. Sight drafts on New York ½ premium. Sterling Exchange, 21½@22c.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Murder Trial at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24.—The trial of C. W. Cammack, charged with the homicide of John Nixon, Jr., at the Boston Club House on the 8th of January last, commenced on Monday and was given to the jury at 8 o'clock last evening. A verdict was rendered this morning of not guilty.

FROM HALIFAX.

The Steamer City of Brussels.

HALIFAX, March 24.—The steamship City of Brussels, which touched here on Tuesday last, had one small-pox patient on board, Mr. Stelten, a Boston merchant, who was sent on shore here. The steamer sailed again for New York this morning.

The Cotton Markets.

GALVESTON, March 23.—Cotton—Net receipts, 1308 bales; sales, 250; stock in port, 35,567. Market quiet and weak. Good ordinary, 19@19½c.

MOBILE, March 23.—Net receipts of Cotton, 395 bales. Exports to Continent, 1172 bales; coastwise, 3. Sales, 150 bales. Stock in port, 67,974 bales. The market closed dull and prices nominal; middlings, 21¾@21⅞c.

FROM THE STATE.

New Co-operative Company.

SCRANTON, March 24.—On Tuesday evening the Commonwealth Co-operative Company was organized here, under a charter granted at the present session of the Legislature, with the following officers:—President, Orrin Frank, of Scranton; Vice-President, C. A. Sprague, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Treasurer, W. W. Winton, of Scranton. The Board of Directors is composed of the officers above named, with R. W. Luce, of Scranton, John C. Wells, of Wilkesbarre, and M. M. Pomeroy, of New York.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 24.—Among the bills reported favorably were the following:—

House supplement to the Lincoln Market Company.

House supplement to the Protection Fire Insurance Company.

House bill incorporating the Franklin and Holmesburg Passenger Railway.

House bill vacating a portion of Elwood lane.

Senate supplement to the Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad Company.

Mr. Graham announced that there were thirty defaulting witnesses in the Watt-Diamond election case, and moved that attachments be issued compelling their attendance. Agreed to.

House.

Mr. Dailey introduced an act setting forth that no machine-made bricks of any species, kind, or character shall hereafter be employed in erecting any dwelling or building in Philadelphia until such bricks shall have been inspected by a commissioner appointed by the Governor for that purpose, or by his deputies. The price for inspection shall be one and a half dollars per thousand for pressed bricks; one dollar for back-stretchers and paving; seventy-five cents for hard and sammon bricks.

Mr. McCleary introduced a bill authorizing the Erie and Pittsburg Railroad to dispose of common stock. Passed.

Mr. Adaire, an act requiring the removal of the toll-gate on the Frankford and Germantown turnpike opposite the Knights of Pythias Cemetery. Passed.

House bill authorizing the International Iron Steamship Company to erect yards on the banks of the Delaware.

This is a very lengthy and extraordinary bill, and seeks to make the Commonwealth a trustee to take the management of the bonds of a private corporation. It also declares that the company shall have the same powers in this State which were given to it in New Jersey, but there is no person in the Legislature who knows the extent of such powers.

The House Committee inserted a provision that the State should not be liable for either principal or interest of the bonds; but the construction of the bill is so peculiar as to make the Commonwealth a party to the operations of the company, the capital of which is fixed at $5,000,000.

House bill authorizing turnpike, plank road, and canal companies to issue bonds and to abandon a portion of their lines. Passd.

An effort was made by Mr. Elliot to amend the House bill which passed yesterday, increasing the number of Supreme Court Judges, by providing that no Judge who entered judgment on a case in Nisi Prius should have the right to sit upon the same case when the Court was in Banc. The amendment was lost, and the original bill goes to the Senate.

House bill authorizing the tender of legal-tender notes of the United States in payment of debts in this Commonwealth, and providing for a stay of execution in cases where judgment was obtained for gold, was indefinitely postponed.

Senate bill authorizing canal companies to build to lateral railroads. Passed.

Senate bill, defining charitable organizations to be those in which the corporators receive no profit, was passed.

House bill, giving a widow the same life interest in the real estate of her husband which the widower would have had in the real estate of his wife, was indefinitely postponed by 60 ayes to 26 noes.

The joint resolution urging Congress to repeal the present oppressive income tax was postponed.

The House bill to continue the Military State Agency at Washington for one year was postponed.

The House bill authorizing the completion of the history of the Pennsylvania volunteers, and providing for the distribution of the books by the Superintendent of Public Schools among the libraries of the common school districts, was considered.

Mr. White offered a substitute distributing the books among the Senators, members, and clerks of this and the next Legislature; the cost of the book not to exceed five dollars per volume, and each set to contain five volumes; the Senators to receive twenty sets of each. This substitute was agreed to under a call of the previous question.

FROM NEW YORK.

Murder at Troy.

TROY, March 24.—A man named Manning Vanderheyden was murdered at 10 o'clock last night, at his residence near this city, by three robbers who broke into the house for the purpose of robbing the safe. Vanderheyden's skull was fractured by the blows inflicted. His son-in-law, Edward Alexander, fired a gun to alarm the neighbors, and the robbers fled.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Stocks unsettled. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 112⅛. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 109⅞; do. 1864, do., 108⅝; do. 1865, do., 108⅞; do. do. new, 107⅛; do. 1867, 108⅛; do. 1868, 108⅛; 10-40s, 105⅛; Virginia 6s, new, 70½; Missouri 6s, 92⅛; Cumberland preferred, 28⅛; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 92⅞; Erie, 25; Reading, 96; Adams Express, 61; Michigan Central, 119⅛; Michigan Southern, 87⅛; Illinois Central, 140⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 100; Chicago and Rock Island, 121⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 193; Western Union Telegraph, 32⅛.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Cuban Meeting.

BOSTON, March 24.—The friends of Cuban independence held a meeting at the Parker House last night and organized the Massachusetts branch of the Cuban League of the United States. The following officers were chosen:—President, F. O. Prince; Secretary and Treasurer, William H. McCartney.

Charles Levi Woodbury presided at the meeting.

Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 24.—The Legislature adjourned *sine die* this morning, after a session of seventy-eight days. The bills concerning specie payments, to incorporate the Union Depot Company, and to provide in part for the expenses of the government, were enacted. The Secretary of State reported that 336 bills and 105 resolutions were passed.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, March 24—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money 93⅛; for account 93⅛. United States 5-20s of 1862, 90⅛; 1865s, old, 89⅛; 1867s, 89⅛; 10-40s, 86⅛. Erie Railroad, 21⅛; Illinois Central, 115⅛; Great Western, 28⅛.

LIVERPOOL, March 24—11·30 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11½d.; middling Orleans, 11⅜d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales. Petroleum, 1s. 6d.

FROM THE WEST.

Railway Accident.

CHICAGO, March 24.—A collision took place between a passenger train and freight train on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad at Quincy yesterday, resulting in the breaking of both legs of the following passengers:—Joseph Wheeler, of Bushnell; Elisha Hendricks, of Columbus; Moses Strauss, of Quincy. Wheeler died shortly after, and Hendricks will probably die. The collision was caused by a portion of a freight train breaking loose on a down grade and running into a passenger train.

Suicide in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—Adam Herdt committed suicide this morning by blowing his head to pieces with a shot-gun. He was in good circumstances and had been in an asylum, from which he had been discharged as cured. He is supposed to have committed the deed while suffering under a return of lunacy.

Fire at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 24.—A fire at Armstrong & Talmadge's sail-loft last night damaged the goods and building to the extent of about $12,000.

FORTRESS MONROE.

The Celey Smith Farm Difficulty—Collision Between the Authorities and the Negroes.

Correspondence Associated Press.

FORT MONROE, Va., March 22.—A serious disturbance occurred between the squatters and the authorities, in the vicinity of Hampton, yesterday, which has not yet been settled, and which it is feared will result in bloodshed.

The difficulty occurred on a farm situated on Hampton Roads, about three miles out from Hampton, known as the Celey Smith farm. It had been settled on by the colored people during and since the war, and has since been occupied by them. The farm was in charge of Dr. William Vaughon, who was the administrator of the estate, and who sold it to a man in Massachusetts named J. W. Blackmore, who was going to use it for raising truck. He sent a man down to put up buildings on the place, but the colored squatters rallied and drove them off, saying they had been placed there by the Government, and would not leave unless ordered to do so by the Government. Yesterday morning the Deputy Sheriff, who is a colored man, was sent out to talk with them and try and convince them of the folly of their conduct, but they were not in a humor to listen to his advice, and told him to leave the premises, or they would shoot him. He returned to Hampton and reported these facts to Captain Titlow, the Sheriff, who determined if possible to serve the processes. This morning he collected a posse of men, some forty or fifty in number, and started for the scene of the disturbance. It is proper to state in this connection that the necessary papers were issued in the county court for this purpose some six months previously, and that the Sheriff had in the meantime been endeavoring to persuade them to abandon the farm in a peaceable manner, which they persistently refused to do.

The party left Hampton about half-past 9 o'clock this morning for the farm, but before arriving there, and when about half a mile distant, the Sheriff thought it advisable to make a last appeal to them to leave the farm in peace. He accordingly rode on alone, and was met by a large crowd of men, women, and children, who seemed very much excited, and not disposed to listen to anything reasonable. The Captain spent nearly an hour in talking to them, telling them what the law was, and advising them to comply. They would not listen to him, and made a rush for his horse, and threatened to kill him. He then returned to where he had left his posse, and told them the state of affairs at the farm, and asked them what was best to be done. He further stated that, as near as he could judge, there were about a hundred and fifty men, and nearly as many women, armed with all sorts of weapons, from a flint-lock musket to a navy revolver. After a short consultation the Sheriff proposed to lead a charge on them; but his posse being but indifferently armed, considered it would be useless, and advised him not to do so. The party then began to return to Hampton, and were making their way leisurely when they were overtaken by about a hundred infuriated men and women, who opened fire on them. The Sheriff was on horseback, and made a dash at the ringleader and grabbed him by the collar, took out his pistol and snapped it twice at the fellow's head, but it missed fire, and the man broke loose and escaped. While he was doing this a negro woman, who was on a bank above him, fired three shots from a revolver, which came in close proximity to his head but fortunately missed him, and a brickbat hurled from the hand of a burly negro at his head also missed its aim, but came entirely too close for comfort. A negro seized Dr. Shields, of Hampton, who was also on horseback, by the collar, tore it off, ripped the bosom from his shirt, and came near unseating him. The party made the best of their way back to Hampton, and fortunately no one was hurt. There was some fifty or sixty shots fired, and it is a miracle that some of the party were not killed.

The negroes are in possession of the farm and are entrenching themselves, and they say they are prepared to die there rather than leave. They sent to Norfolk yesterday, we are informed, and purchased a keg of powder and a keg of old bullets, and so are well prepared for defense. Captain Tatlow has telegraphed to Governor Walker for instructions, and asks the assistance of the military in order to carry out the law. It is deeply to be regretted that this affair should have occurred at the present time, so close on the heels of the State's admission, but such is the lamentable fact. Captain Tatlow is a strong Republican and a good friend of the colored man so long as he obeys the law, but has his duty to perform and does it without fear or favor. We await with anxiety the result of this matter.

Colonel Charles W. Thomas, Depot Quartermaster at this post, has gone North on a short leave of absence, and will bring his family with him on his return.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, March 24, 1870.

There are few signs of returning activity in any branch of business, so far, and the prospect is certainly not very cheering. Dealings are generally confined to the current wants of trade, and there is a general absence of all speculative feeling. The Money market in consequence drags heavily along, and with a full supply in the market, some difficulty is experienced in finding full employment for capital, even at the moderate rates now current.

We quote loans subject to call at about 5 per cent. on choice collaterals, and the best commercial acceptances at 7 per cent. discount.

Gold continues dull and steady, the range fluctuating all the morning between 112½ and 112⅝.

Government loans show very little change. The Currency 6s have advanced to 113, with the balance of the list steady.

At the Stock Board there was an improved activity and prices were rather stronger. In State securities there were sales of the 6s, second series, at 105¾. City loans were dull and weak; small sales of the old bonds at 100¾, and of the new at 101⅞@102. Sales of Lehigh Gold Loan at 88¾ for the 500s.

Reading Railroad was active, some 3000 shares having changed hands at 48 1-16 and 48⅛ b. o. Pennsylvania Railroad was firmer. Sales at 56⅞@57. Camden and Amboy Railroad was steady at 116½. Sales of Little Schuylkill Railroad at 40¾, and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 54⅞. 27½ was bid for Philadelphia and Erie, and 34⅝ for Catawissa preferred.

Canal shares were dull. Small sales of Lehigh at 31½.

Among the miscellaneous stocks the only sales were in Bank of North America at 227½, and New York and Middle Coal at 4⅞.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$3000	Pa 6s, 2d se.ls.	105¾	100 sh	Penna R.s60.	55½
$1000	City 6s, New.	101¾	100	do....b60.	56¾
$1000	do.	101⅞	5	do.	56⅝
$1000	do.	102	7	do.	56⅞
$2700	do....ls.	102	10	do.....ls.	57
$2300	do.	102	2900 sh	Read..ls.b60.	48¼
$1000	Pa 1st mt.	98	500	do.ls.s10.48	1-16
$1000	C & A m 6s, '89		200	do.	48⅛
	s5....	94	100	do.s5wn&i.	48½
$500	Leh gold L.	88¾	100	do..s5&in.	48⅛
$500	Hunt & B Top		29 sh	Leh V R...ls.	
	1st mt	87½		s5wn....	54⅞
108 sh	Lit Sch R.	40¾	28 sh	Cam & Am.c.	116½
100 sh	N Y & Mid..	4⅞			

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; do., 1862, 109⅞@110; do. 1864, 108½@108⅝; do. 1865, 108¾@109; do. 1865, new, 107⅛@107¾; do. 1867, do. 108⅛@108⅝; do. 1868, do., 108⅞@109⅛; 10-40s, 105¼@105⅝; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 113@113¼; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 112⅜@112⅝; Silver, 111@112. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $850@860; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $925@935; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $760@775.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; 5-20s of 1862, 109¾@110⅛; do., 1864, 108½@108¾; do., 1865, 108¾@109; do., July, 1865, 107⅛@107¾; do. do., 1867, 108⅛@108⅝; 1868, 108⅞@109⅛; do., 10-40s, 105¼@105⅝; Cur. 6s, 113@113⅛. Gold, 112⅝.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	112⅝	11·11 A. M.	112⅝
10·25 "	112⅝	11·35 "	112⅝
10·35 "	112⅝		

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The Washington telegrams to-day were rather distracting in their effect upon the gold market, although the extreme fluctuations were not wide apart, while the character of business was very dull, there being at one time an absolute suspension of transactions in the Gold Room. The opening price was 112⅝, from which there was a decline to 112⅜ on the report that the Secretary of the Treasury would probably accept bids for two millions instead of one at the sale to-day. Perhaps the effect of this rumor might not have been so decisive had not the market been rendered somewhat sensitive by a Washington telegram, stating that the Ways and Means Committee would compromise the funding question by introducing a bill to authorize the new loan to be made at four per cent. Subsequently, when it was discovered that over five millions of gold had been bid for at the Sub-Treasury and it was learned that only one million would be sold, the price ran up to 112¾, the movement being stimulated by another report from Washington, which is thus concisely given in the *Telegram* of this evening:—'Washington private despatches states that it is confidently rumored that the President contemplates and will shortly execute a *coup d'etat*, by which an entirely new Cabinet will be selected, with General Butler either as Secretary of State or the Treasury. It also asserts Secretary Fish will have to retire. This movement is said to be the result of new combinations for the Presidential succession in 1872, and to flank certain aspirants now in Cabinet positions.' Later in the afternoon, on the showing of a very flattering increase in the exports for the week, the market became heavy, and the price fell back to 112⅝.

"Holders of gold paid three to five per cent to have their balances caried. The operations of the Gold Exchange were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$28,017,000
Gold balances	1,168,192
Currency balances	1,319,963

"The offerings of money on call were again abundant, and the prevailing rates on the ordinary collaterals were four to five per cent. Some lenders who had unemployed balances after half-past 2 o'clock were seeking to engage them at as low as three per cent. Commercial paper was steady as last quoted. Foreign exchange was firm on the basis of 108⅝ for prime bankers' sixty-day sterling. Continental bills were without new feature."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, March 24.—The Flour market is quiet at previously quoted rates. There is no demand for shipment, and the operations of the home consumers are confined to their immediate wants. Sales of 5@600 barrels, in lots, at $4·37½@4·50 for superfine; $4·62½@4·87½ for extras; $5 for low grades, up to $5·75 for choice Northwestern extra family; $5@5·75 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $5·25@6 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; $6·25@7·25 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $4·62½@4·75 ℔ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, and only 1000 bushels fair and prime Pennsylvania red sold at $1·23@1·25. Rye is held at 95@96c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in steady request at former rates. Sales of 5500 bushels yellow at 93c. in the cars and from store, and 94c. afloat. Oats are quiet, and 2000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 54@55c. In Barley and Malt nothing of importance doing.

Seeds—Cloverseed is firm, with sales of 200 bush. at $8@8·25. Timothy is in demand, and 100 bushels were taken at $5·75, now held higher. Nothing doing in Flaxseed.

Whisky is held at 99c.@$1·01 for wood and iron-bound packages.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, March 24.—Arrived, steamships China, from Liverpool, and Australia, from Glasgow.

Also arrived, steamship Lafayette, from Havre and Brest.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 24.—Arrived, schr Dacon, from Rio for orders. Passed in for Baltimore—Brig Matilda, from Pernambuco. Passed out—Brigs Cleta, Francis Jane, and Mechanic; bark Warren Ordway; and schr West Dennis, for the West Indies.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............MARCH 24

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M........35 | 11 A. M........46 | 2 P. M........49

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr J. Walker, Walker, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Ann E. Carll, Tyler, Savannah, John C. Scott & Sons.
Schr Alfred D. Huddell, Long, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Jas. L. Maloy, Russell, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr M. Smith, Preston, Greenport, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Minnie Kinnie, Parsons, Norwich, do.
Schr Franklin A., Malanson, Gloucester, do.
Schr J. G. Babcock, Smith, Boston, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 41, Bartlett, N. Haven, do.
Schr Daniel Brown, Simmell, Providence, do.
Schr M. E. Rockhill, Rockhill, Marblehead, do.
Schr W. Wallace, Scull, Boston, do.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Mahlon, Donohue, 10 days from Nanticoke river, with wood.

Schr Thos. C. Worrell, Seward, 9 days from Norfolk.

Schr Sarah D. Cardcastle, Fannie, 5 days from Talbot Co., Md., with railroad ties to West Chester Railroad Co.

Schr Mary C., Sipple, 1 day from Milford, Del., with wood.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

WENT TO SEA YESTERDAY.

Schr Ella Hodsdon, hence for Caibarien.

MEMORANDA.

Schr T. G. Smith, Brooks, from Sagua, at New York yesterday.

Schr Thomas Clyde, Cain, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 16th inst.

Schr J. E. Pratt, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 22d inst.

Schr Marshall Perrin, Packard, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 21st inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

SANTO DOMINGO.

From the N. Y. World.

The price can hardly be considered more than a nominal one, and the consent of the Dominicans to annexation has been freely and heartily accorded.

* * * * *

If the bargain has been straightforward and aboveboard, and *if* the price be not exorbitant, let the Senate act decisively.—*N. Y. Times.*

To say that the acquisition of a harbor in the bay and peninsula of Samana is sufficient to warrant the Senate in ratifying the Grant-Baez treaty is to talk plausibly, if not wisely. But it is foolishness to urge the price or the consent of the Dominicans as a reason. As to price, we have already paid a lot of military articles, together with some $150,000 in gold coin, and are to pay $1,500,000 in addition, and assume all the indebtedness of our acquisition. As to the amount of the indebtedness, there is no evidence upon which a jury could come to an opinion. Whether it be six or eighteen millions the *Times* cannot with certainty say. We have seen as much testimony that it is the larger as the smaller sum. As to the consent of the Dominicans expressed by votes, we cannot understand how a sensible and upright person, who appreciates the brutal ignorance of that population, can place any reliance whatever upon it.

If we must have a naval depot in Samana, that may be a substantial justification for the formality of a treaty with Baez to get it, relying upon our ability, when obtained, to hold it against Dominicans and everybody else. But is such a depot, in such a spot, worth what we will probably have to pay if this treaty is ratified? Does any one pretend to vindicate the negotiation on that basis?

We have seen statements that President Grant has said to the Senate committee that if we did not now take San Domingo some European nation would. Poor simpleton! England, France, and Spain have all "been there," and have no desire to go again. We wish, before the Senate acts in this treaty, it would procure through Sickles in Madrid a history of the experience of Spain in that island from 1861 to 1865. Perhaps Mr. Lopez Roberts, the Spanish Minister in Washington, would enlighten Senators on that topic. The desire on the part of Dominicans for the presence of Spain in 1861 was outwardly quite as marked and sincere as now for the United States, and yet before three years the natives had organized a system of assassination of Spanish officers, and in 1865 Spain abandoned the island in disgust.

As to the straightforwardness of the bargain, we have no more information than as to the character of the influences by which Grant was induced to write his letter of September 4 to Boutwell, in advocacy of Corbin's crop theory, in which he advised to sell no more gold. Grant vindicates the San Domingo treaty just as thoroughly as he did the gold theories of McHenry, Gould, and Corbin. That there was a "big steal" in the latter no one now doubts, and we are just as clear that there is a bigger job of plunder in the pending treaty. As the gold-plot letter of September 4 was inspired by Gould and Corbin, and got up by Grant and his personal *entourage*, outside the legitimate influences of the Treasury Department, so the San Domingo scheme was hatched by Fabens and O'Sullivan, adopted by Grant, executed by General Babcock and one or two army quartermasters, without the initiation, scrutiny, and complete superintendence of the Department of State and its traditions, as is usual in such affairs. This gives to the whole San Domingo business a flavor of iniquity. Grant may be sincere and honest, but can the country trust his judgment? Has he not blundered too often? Reflect upon Washburne; the ignorance of law in the A. T. Stewart fiasco; the disgraceful Cuban diplomacy; the gold plot and Corbin's influence, and many other like things.

Is it not significant and startling that the country has not had from the Secretary of State either personal, as distinct from official, approval of the treaty, or a statement of what he knows the entire indebtedness of San Domingo to be, together with the character and amount of special monopolies granted by Baez to Fabens and others, which will be perpetual liens upon the property? The men of large capital in this country would be gratified to hear from Mr. Fish in this matter, before plunging into the unknown sea to which the treaty invites; for, whatever may be his political defects as a statesman, he is known to be sagacious in business, conservative and careful of property interests. And it is the commercial and money aspect of this treaty which most concerns New York.

COLLECTING THE INCOME TAX.

From the N. Y. Times.

Commissioner Delano sends us a letter which is very honorable to him, on the subject to which we called his attention the other day, and which has taken a great hold upon the public mind, namely, the extremely vexatious manner in which the income tax is assessed and collected. It is manifestly contrary to the interests of the Government to allow any one acting in its name, and wielding its authority, to pursue a course which renders a particular means of raising revenue odious and intolerable to the great majority of the people. Commissioner Delano's letter will serve to convince the public that the administration will not countenance those misdeeds which have almost stirred up a rebellion against the income tax.

We can assure Commissioner Delano that our complaint against the assessors and their assistants was not made without careful inquiry into the facts. It is a matter of such notoriety that the tax is levied in an oppressive manner; that when a man goes before an assessor he is liable to be treated with insolence, and that all his answers are listened to by the crowd of persons who happen to be present; this, we say, is so well known that we are surprised to find that Commissioner Delano hears of it for the first time from us. Does he suppose that the assessors hear appeals, or decide the cases of citizens who come before them, in private? That unquestionably is what they ought to do. But the very arrangements of the office generally forbid it. Instead of one citizen appearing before the assessor or assistant assessor at a time, a large number are usually waiting in one room, and each man takes his turn. All those who are standing by hear what is going on. It is quite right that a man should state his income, but it is not right that he should have to state it in the presence of a curious crowd, or be cross-examined upon it in an offensive manner.

We had specific cases of this ill-usage before us when we published our article upon the subject. But a little reflection will convince Mr. Delano that we should not be justified in making these cases public, or even in mentioning them to him privately. We have not the authority of our correspondents for doing either, though when they see the Commissioner's letter, we trust they will think it well to write to him and give him the particulars of their complaints. Every assessor whose name we published and who might be dismissed in consequence, would feel at liberty to bring an action against us; and although we have submitted to that inconvenience in the performance of our duty to the public on several occasions, there is no necessity for calling upon us to make the sacrifice now. When we feel called upon to denounce a dishonest "ring" or a corrupt judge, we do it and take the consequences. From that exercise of our functions we shall certainly never shrink, but in attacking the mode of assessing the income tax we protest against a system, and that system is in operation in all parts of the country. To ascertain the truth about that system there is no need to drag us into a court of law. It would be to the last degree unreasonable to hold Commissioner Delano responsible for the misconduct of all the persons employed in the Revenue Department. He probably knows only too well how difficult it is to gain the assistance of discreet and faithful subordinates. We do not blame him for what has happened, but we are quite sure that a hint from him would tend much to prevent the necessity for repeating our complaints. For the rest, we can only advise those who have smarted under the "insolence of office" to write to Commissioner Delano rather than to us.

THE DUTIES OF A REPRESENTATIVE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Judge Kelley is entitled to the public gratitude for a fresh protest against that theory, express or implied, which would make a member of Congress the hewer of Congressional wood and the drawer of Capitoline water for every man, woman, and child in his district. Among these labors, as Mr. Kelley states it, is that "of finding places for all unemployed people of both sexes known to the member, and promotion for all ambitious or discontented employes of the Government." He tells us (what indeed we knew before) that "this practice of sending people to their Congressional representatives for employment has become so common as to be insufferable."

The member has to read and presently consider all the notes which fifty or five hundred "good hearted people" (as Mr. Kelley calls them) see fit to write setting forth the patriotism, the virtue, the fidelity, and the capacity of the office-seeker who brings it. These patrons at home fancy that the patron in Washington has only to ask for others, and others will receive. He is the dispenser of all manner of work, for all degrees of compensation, which the Government may have to do. We can fancy the extreme distraction of his fate. Every morning the mendicants are knocking at his gate. They follow him to the Capitol; they arrest him in the vestibule; they seek him in the committee-room; they send pages to call him from his seat; they disturb his dinner, and they make his evening a season of labor instead of needed rest. If he could do what he is asked to do, and, notably, if he knew the secret of giving the same place to twenty different people, his sorrow would be a mitigated one. But the age of miracles has passed. The poor member cannot feed all these hungry folk upon the limited number of loaves and fishes at his command. Frequently nothing may be left him to distribute, save the stones of disappointment, or, paternal as may be his feeling for his constituents, the serpents of denial. But Mr. Kelley is less severe upon those poor people who bring the notes of recommendation, than upon those who write them, and who should better understand what a Congressman can do, and what is utterly out of his power. He speaks feelingly of the bitter disappointment which this facility of careless indorsement often occasions, and declares that, for one, he is unwilling to be a party to such a practice. If the convention which may nominate him will pass a resolution approving a proper Civil Service bill, and "instructing the candidate to make it his rule of action, if elected," he is willing again to be a candidate.

We suspect that these are the first notes of a protest of which we shall, sooner or later, hear a good deal more. The evil indicated is rapidly assuming such great proportions that Congressional flesh and blood will not be able to stand it forever, especially as it is an evil which unless cured must of necessity increase. Senators, holding their offices by a different tenure, can afford to be a little independent; but Representatives are comparatively the ephemera of Congress, and are no sooner warm in their seats than they are in danger of losing them. It would be a great relief to them, it would be of great political benefit to the people of the whole country, if it could once for all be understood that, by the terms of the Constitution, Representatives are elected not to be claim-agents, office-brokers, and attorneys for everybody, but, after due consideration, to enact wholesome and necessary laws, and to repeal those which are unwholesome and unnecessary.

GENERAL CANBY RESPONSIBLE.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

It is for the Governor to execute the laws—not to appeal to the judges to know whether he *may* execute them. All the blood—not much, we are glad to say—shed in this city within the last week is upon General Canby's skirts. One word from him would have induced Mr. Chahoon to give up his claim to the mayoralty of Richmond. One word of disapprobation of Chahoon's course would have ended the trouble in a moment. The General's professions of a desire to preserve the peace cannot deceive any one who knows that but for himself there would never have been one drop of blood shed. If General Canby had aided the lawfully-constituted authorities of the State there would have been no trouble. Nay, if he had merely refused to aid the rebels, the insurgents, the man whom Governor Walker and the Legislature tell him is a mere pretender, there would have been no trouble. The white people of Richmond are united almost to a man in their support of Ellyson, who would have taken possession of all the city property and of his office of Mayor quietly and peaceably, if General Canby had not encouraged Chahoon to resist the law.

General Canby's professions are all Pecksniffian. There is no sincerity in them. They are made to deceive Congress and the President. He is a Chahoon man. He has been a Chahoon man from the beginning. The *Journal*, the radical organ of this State, has sustained Chahoon from the beginning. General Canby's last letter to Governor Walker appeared in that paper yesterday, and the leading editorial in the same number, headed "The Law and the Precedents," was, we verily believe, concocted at General Canby's headquarters.

General Canby has assumed the functions of a judge. He has decided that Mr. Chahoon is the Mayor of Richmond. He tells Chahoon, in an official letter, that he (Chahoon) has "clerks, messengers," etc., which was equivalent to saying that he was Mayor. Governor Walker assures General Canby that Ellyson is Mayor of Richmond, but General Canby would not be persuaded "though one should rise from the dead." He has sworn that Chahoon shall be Mayor, and he will keep his oath—if he can. He has, in a word, made himself the tool of the faction of carpet-baggers and scalawags who infest this city, and he so used his troops as to produce that very bloodshed which he professes to be so anxious to avoid. General Canby is the guilty party; we repeat—he man that obstructed the execution of the law. He is the man who said Chahoon would have no remedy if he (Canby) allowed him to be turned out of his office. He is the man to whom all the insurgents—those who waylay and slay policemen—look for assistance. He is the man upon whom Ben Scott relies.

It is useless to argue with anybody who does not know that Mayor Chahoon cannot call upon General Canby for aid or protection. Even the Governor of Virginia cannot do it when the Legislature is in session. Canby had no right to know that there was such an officer as Chahoon in existence. But Canby insults the Governor, insults the Legislature, and flouts his bitter political prejudices in the face of the world, by using the military power of the United States to keep in office a mere pretender, whom he had not only no right to uphold, but whose existence and peril he had no right to know of unless he learned it in the manner specified in the Federal Constitution. He has exactly as much right to recognize a constable or a policeman as among the "civil authorities" who are entitled to call upon him for aid as he had to receive any communication on the subject from Chahoon. He is more guilty than Chahoon, who is nobody but a catspaw. He is, in a word, the author of all the troubles, the fomenter of all the strife, and the shedder of all the blood (and no thanks to him that it has been so little), which have been created, fomented, and shed in this goodly city within the last week.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF SUICIDE.

From the St. Louis Republican.

If there is one incident of the drama of human life that seems to be utterly lawless, wanton, and capricious, it is that of suicide. Remorse, love, melancholy, and rage are the agents to which we usually attribute acts of self-destruction, and all these human passions are thought to be above and outside laws and controlling authority. But an age noted for its disposition to reduce all phenomena to empirical formulas, and which does not despair of expressing even the vital processes in chemical nomenclature, has laid hold on suicide and sought to subject it to stable laws. The results are curious and interesting, if they are not convincing. If they do nothing else, they prove the value of statistics and comparisons. Professor Von Oettingen in a recent work on ethical statistics, which is admitted to embrace the most complete collection of facts connected with the subject of suicide ever presented, proves, or seems to prove, not only that suicide is increasing in all the civilized nations of Europe, but that the increase is characterized by a remarkable uniformity. The growing frequency of self-destruction has long been generally admitted, and a supposed explanation of it found in the tendency of populations to concentrate in cities where the records of it are more carefully preserved; but the statistics here given show that the increase is as great in rural districts as in cities, and that the ratio of increase everywhere is greater than the ratio of increase of population. Thus from the year 1820 to 1865 the reports of suicides for every five years in Prussia exhibit a steady and uniform increase of cases from 792, in the first named year, to 2219 in the last named—the number of cases nearly trebling in forty-five years, which is two and a half times as rapid as the growth of population. In France the increase is even more marked. In 1830 there were 1739 cases of suicide; in 1840 there were 2574 cases; in 1850, 3446; in 1860, 4002; and in 1865, 4700—showing a ratio of increase nine times as great as that of the population.

One of the least explicable features of these curious statistics is the fact that the number of cases in any given year increases with the length of the days. There are more suicides in the long days of June and July than in the short days of December and January. Of every thousand cases in Europe it is shown that 64 take place in January, 68 in February, 79 in March, 88 in April, 106 in May, and 119 in June; this is the crisis, for the number decreases to 109 in July, 92 in August, 79 in September, 76 in October, 66 in November, and it reaches its minimum of 60 in December. Whether this difference is the effect of the growing heat of the longer days, or the greater length of daylight, is a question which the compiler does not answer. His object is to furnish the facts, and allow others to speculate upon them as they can.

Even the mode of committing suicide appears to be governed by some mysterious and unknown influence, for, year after year, the same proportions of self-destroyers choose the same methods of taking their life. In France, for every 100 male suicides, 26 resort to drowning, 42 to hanging, 14 to shooting, 4 to stabbing, 6 to charcoal fumes, 2 to poison, and 6 to jumping from a height. Of the same number of females who kill themselves, 44 choose drowning, 29 hanging, 14 charcoal fumes, 3 poison, and 6 jumping from a height. The only disturbance in the uniformity of what seems to be the rule governing the manner of self-destruction is the gradual growth of drowning and shooting into disfavor within the last thirty years, and the growth of hanging into greater favor. Hanging is the most common method in rural regions, shooting with soldiers and nobles, and drowning with servants. It is commonly supposed that the French are more addicted to suicide than any other people, because of the great number of cases that Paris affords, and that the passions and excitements of Paris life, no doubt, prompt; but the greatest proportion of suicides in Europe is found amongst the Scandinavians, who furnish annually 126 cases to every million of population; the Germans furnish 112; the French 105; the Latin nations about 80; and the Sclaves of Austria 47. The greatest proportion in the German States is found in Saxony. Large cities go far beyond these figures, Paris alone yielding 646 suicides, annually, to every million of population. In all countries, males are more prone to self-destruction than females, in the proportion of 3 to 1; but the disposition in both sexes increases with age, and is greatest in extreme old age. Marriage would appear to be a partial safeguard against self-murder, as the proportion of unmarried persons who kill themselves is decidedly greater than that of married persons; the proportion of widowed persons is greater still, but that of the divorced and separated is far greatest of all.

Of the causes of suicide, mental disorder is the most active, one-third of all cases that occur being traceable to it; one-ninth to physical suffering; one-eighth to loss of property; one-tenth by remorse, shame, or fear of punishment; one-eighth to family troubles; one-ninth to gaming and other vices; and a very small proportion to disappointed love.

We have said that the statistics show a constant and steady increase in all civilized countries of Europe in the ratio of suicides. In Norway this ratio of annual increase is three per cent., and in Saxony, where it is greatest, it is five per cent., while the ratio of increase of population is in no European country more than 1·64 per cent. a year. This suggests the possibility of the ultimate self-extinction of the human race. Indeed, if the statistics are correct, and prove what they seem to prove, there is a time in the remote future when the number of annual suicides on the earth will exceed the number of births; and still beyond that is a time when the process of self-destruction, going on at an annually accelerating ratio, will have left but one human being on the planet, and he, with a rope around his solitary weasand, shall jump from a barn rafter, and leave the unfortunate planet without an inhabitant.

GOVERNMENT BY NEGROES.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

* * * Except in the case of the United States, there has been great uniformity in the history of the suppression of rebellions in modern times. First, there has been severe and often sanguinary punishment inflicted on the chiefs of the revolt; then has succeeded a period during which the successful empire has enforced strict obedience to itself from its subjugated dependency; and finally has come a strong desire, growing sometimes out of policy, sometimes out of a sense of justice, and sometimes out of mere emotion, to win its affections, or at all events its voluntary acquiescence in accomplished facts. England is just at present feeling an almost passionate wish to be reconciled to Ireland, and to be beloved by the natives of India; Austria has done her best to come to terms with Hungary, and there are signs that the sufferings of Poland are beginning to cause discomfort and compunction even in Russia. The United States seem destined to an experience of a different kind. On the morrow of the conquest their treatment of the Southern leaders was marked by a gentleness which will always be remembered to their honor. But in the next stage of their relations with the South the necessity for combining despotic rule with something like forms of local self-government forced them to adopt a policy which has more than made up for their abstinence from bloodshed. Nobody whose intelligence has not been impaired by the habit of repeating formulas about universal suffrage can doubt that the punishment inflicted on the Southern whites is far the severest which one community has ever inflicted on another. England governed Ireland through a minority, which the mass of the Celtic population, however it might hate, never dreamed of despising; the United States rule the South through a majority of negroes, contempt for whom was almost a religion with the planter before the attempt of secession. We are not considering whether the punishment was deserved, or whether the Northern States could possibly help inflicting it; we merely say that, after the capacity of the negro for improvement has been rated as highly as possible, and after all possible deductions had been made from the credibility of the stories published by the Democratic press, the fact remains that government of white men by colored ex-slaves is the acutest form of moral torture which has ever been applied to a community. How unfortunate it has been that the punishment of the South has taken this shape the United States is not likely to feel until the time comes (and it will certainly come) when the people of the North will be animated with the strongest wish to be reconciled to even the most obstinate zealots of secession. We should be sorry to lay down that the United States would have done well to have shed blood like water in the first moments of triumph, if only they could have devised some less degrading contrivance for the provisionel government of the South. Yet it is quite certain that bloodshed is easily forgotten; personal outrage with the greatest difficulty. The Hungarian nobles appear to have forgiven the Emperor Francis Joseph for his wholesale executions of their brethren; but nobody can fail to see that the "irreconcilability" of some of the most eminent of French politicians is greatly due to recollections of the personal dishonor to which they were subjected on the memorable morning of the *coup d'etat*. At the present moment we are well aware that nothing seems less important to the great majority of the Northern people than that the experiment which they are trying in the South causes excessive discomfort to a parcel of conquered Rebels; but they will probably hereafter view this experiment with other eyes when there comes the inevitable waking to sympathy and pity, and when, much about the same time, it appears that the negroes, who are the instruments of punishment, have become not only a Southern but a Northern power, weighing heavily in the scale whenever a national decision has to be taken.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Santerne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p¼

LITIZ CURRANT WINE.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,
11 7¾ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Street.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, $1,255,270·00 Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,709·75
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·95
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank $168,318·88 Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
James Traquair,
Henry Sloan,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
George W. Bernadou,
William C. Houston,
Samuel E. Stokes,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob Riegel,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvain,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.
Arthur G.
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
Louis C. Madeira,
Charles W. Cushman,
Clement A. Griscom,
William Brockie.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731'67

CAPITAL.....$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS.....2,425,731·67
INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000.
LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker,
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George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19¼

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.

Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL	(23 months)	1092
NEW YORK	(18 months)	1061
MANHATTAN	(17 months)	953
KNICKERBOCKER	(20 months)	669
EQUITABLE	(17 months)	886

During the 21 months of its existence the
ASBURY
HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,
INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.

Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16¾

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4¾ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.
WM. H. HAMILTON,
JOHN CARROW,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,
LEVI P. COATS,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,
CHARLES P. BOWER,
JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
PETER ARMBRUSTER,
M. H. DICKINSON,
PETER WILLIAMSON,
JOSEPH E. SCHELL.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President,
WILLIAM T. BUTLER,
3 5¼ Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Richardson,
William H. Rhawn,
William M. Seyfert,
John F. Smith,
Nathan Hilles,
George A. West,
Robert Pearce,
John Kessler, Jr.,
Edward B. Orne,
Charles Stokes,
John W. Everman,
Mordecai Buzby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23¾

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full).....$200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870.....$524,385·15
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benj. T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
J. Livingston Erringer,
James L. Claghorn,
Wm. G. Boulton,
Charles Wheeler,
Thomas H. Montgomery,
James M. Aertsen.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUIST'S GARDEN MANUAL AND ALMANAC for 1870 contains one hundred and twenty pages of useful information to country residents, distributed gratuitously from
BUIST'S SEED WAREHOUSE,
3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET St., above Ninth.

BUIST'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS.—Market Gardeners or Private Families who desire the most improved Seeds should purchase their supplies at
BUIST'S SEED WAREHOUSE,
3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET St., above Ninth.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN TOOLS.—Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, Churns, Garden and Field Rollers, Lawn Mowers, Railroad and Garden Wheelbarrows; Hay, Straw, and Fodder Cutters, all at reduced prices. Call and examine our stock
ROBERT BUIST, JR.,
SEED WAREHOUSE,
3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street.

THE PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWER.—This is the most improved hand machine made, and is just the article needed by all who have grass to cut. It can be operated by a lady without fatigue. Price $28, and every Mower warranted. Sold by
ROBERT BUIST, JR.,
SEED WAREHOUSE,
3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS, FRESH AND GENUINE.—Grass and Clover Seeds, Onion Sets, Asparagus and Rhubarb Roots, Mushroom Spawn, Early Potatoes, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Currant Plants of the best varieties.
DREER'S GARDEN CALENDAR for 1870, with list of prices, etc., can be had on application at
DREER'S SEED WAREHOUSE,
3 17 thsw4t No. 714 CHESNUT Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

H. MUHR & SON,
NO. 158 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, etc. etc.
Watchmakers and Dealers will find our stock complete, at prices as low as any in the United States.
Price list sent on application. 3 5 1m*

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street
8 26¾ Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

COAL.

PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON NEAFIE
PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,
DEPOT: No. 1326 North NINTH Street,
1 7¾ West Side, below Master.
Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND Street.

PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS.
Large stock always on hand.
Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets
12 18 4m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 9 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS, OYSTERS AND TERRAPINS.
Stabler's Extra Canned CORN.
" " " PEAS.
" " " PEACHES.
Maryland Canned TOMATOES.
Extra Canned ASPARAGUS. 23¾

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage,
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bon Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL ELIJAH CATTELL

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The journeymen horse-collar makers of this city are now on a strike against a reduction of wages, amounting to $1·50 per dozen on certain styles of collars. Nearly all the collar makers in the city, we are informed, are on the strike.

—A meeting of the Board of City Trusts was held yesterday, to consider the rules for the government of the body. Pending their consideration the board adjourned.

—Edward Taylor, a colored man, residing at No. 717 S. Seventh street, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at his residence. The Coroner was notified.

—The eighteenth anniversary of the Sabbath Schools of the Second Reformed Church, Seventh street, above Brown, was held last evening. The programme consisted of addresses delivered by Rev. I. S. Hartley, the pastor, and De Witt C. Moore, Esq., interspersed with music by the scholars. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity on this interesting occasion.

—Emma Roberts (colored) had a hearing at the Central Station yesterday, before Alderman Becker, on the charge of stealing over $50 worth of dresses from Miss Mattie McDonald, No. 1511 N. Tenth street. Emma had been recently employed in the family in the capacity of servant, and taking advantage of their absence one day, she gathered up as much finery as she could carry and left. She was committed in default of $1500 bail to answer.

—At the recent meeting of the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, the following financial report from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was read. Receipts by subordinate lodges during the year, $157,499·55; expended for relief, etc., by same, $75,099·60. The following are the present officers of the Supreme Lodge:—S. V. P., Wilbur H. Myers, of Pennsylvania; S. Chancellor, Saml. Read, of New Jersey; S. Vice-Chancellor, C. L. Russell, of Ohio; Sup. R. and C. Scribe, C. M. Barton, Washington; S. Banker, Wm. A. Porter, of Pennsylvania; S. Guide, John F. Comstock, of Connecticut; Sup. I. S., H. C. Lloyd, of Kentucky; Sup. O. S., George H. Crager, of Nebraska.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 112½.

—Massachusetts observes its annual fast on April 7.

—A great religious revival is in progress at Joliet, Ill.

—Judge Bradley took his seat on the Supreme Bench yesterday.

—April 7 has been fixed by the Legislature as the date of adjournment.

—Senator Cole, of California, wants the Secretary of the Senate removed.

—Several silk brokers have been arrested in New York, charged with smuggling.

—Governor Senter asks the President for military aid that he may be prepared for future emergencies in Tennessee.

—The Committee on the contested election case of Graham vs. Mooney have reported in favor of the latter, the sitting member.

—Southern Ohio has been added to the Internal Revenue District of Eastern Pennsylvania, which is now in charge of Supervisor Tutton.

—General Ames has not yet been admitted to his seat from Mississippi, though it is said when the vote is taken he will have a large majority in his favor.

—During the hearing of the arguments relative to the Richmond municipal war, commenced yesterday, Judge Underwood expressed an opinion that the Enabling act is unconstitutional.

—The statement by the correspondent of a New York paper regarding the lawlessness in Onslow, Jones, Dauphin, and Twain counties, North Carolina, is contradicted on the authority of Governor Holden.

—It is stated that the condition of the City of Boston's propeller, when she last left New York, necessitated running the machinery one-third faster, thereby increasing the danger of fire, against which, however, special precautions had been taken.

—Captain Forsythe, of the Guion steamer Manhattan, which arrived at New York yesterday, denies having refused assistance to the Samaria. He did not know that it was the Samaria, and there was nothing, he says, to indicate that the vessel was in distres.

—At a meeting of coal operators held at Mahanoy City, yesterday, it was resolved that the proposed reduction in the basis and wages should be carried into effect. As the miners have intimated their determination not to accept the reduction, a suspension is considered inevitable.

Foreign Affairs.

—The City of Boston is given up by the English underwriters.

—Petitions against Papal infallibility are circulating in Switzerland.

—An alliance is projected between the Unionists and Radicals in Spain.

—The bill for the enforcement of the laws in Ireland has passed the House of Commons.

—A steamer arrived at Lisbon yesterday from Madeira, but brought no tidings of the City of Boston.

—Prim commands that "in extreme eventualities" the army is to obey no orders unless signed by him.

—The testimony of the officers of the Bombay has been received in London. They persist that no one on board was aware of the condition of the Oneida, while the Bombay was considered to be in much danger.

COMMERCE.

President Grant's Message on its Decline.

Washington, March 23.—The following is the message of President Grant, sent to Congress to-day, in relation to the decline of American commerce:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives:—

In the Executive message of December 6, 1869, to Congress, the importance of taking steps to revive our drooping merchant marine service was urged, and a special message promised at a future day during the present session, recommending more specifically plans to accomplish this result.

Now that the committee of the House of Representatives intrusted with the labor of ascertaining the cause of the decline of American commerce has completed its work and submitted its report to the legislative branches of the Government, I deem this a fitting time to execute that promise. The very able, calm, and exhaustive report of the committee points out the grave wrongs which have produced the decline in our commerce.

It is a national humiliation that we are now compelled to pay from twenty to thirty millions of dollars annually, exclusive of passage money, which we should share with the vessels of other nations, to foreigners for doing the work which should be done by American-owned and American-manned vessels. This is a direct drain upon the resources of the country of just so much money, equal to casting it into the sea, so far as this nation is concerned.

A nation of the vast and ever-increasing interior resources of the United States, extending, as it does, from one to the other of the great oceans of the world, with an industrious, intelligent, and energetic population, must one day possess its full share of the commerce of these oceans, no matter what the cost. Delay will only increase this cost and enhance the difficulty of attaining the result.

I therefore put in an earnest plea for early action in this matter in a way to insure the increase of American commerce. The advanced period of the year, and the fact that no contracts for shipbuilding will probably be entered into until this question is settled by Congress, and the further fact that if there should be much delay all large vessels contracted for this year will fail of completion before the winter sets in, and will therefore be carried over for another year, induce me to request your early consideration of this subject. I regard it of such grave importance, affecting every interest of the country to so great an extent, that any method which will gain the end will secure a rich national blessing. Building ships and navigating them utilize vast capital at home. It employs thousands of workmen in their construction and manning. It creates a home market for the products of the farm and the shop. It diminishes the balance of trade against us precisely to the extent of freights and passage money paid to American vessels, and gives us a supremacy upon the seas of inestimable value in case of foreign war. Our navy at the commencement of the late war consisted of less than 100 vessels of about 150,000 tons, and a force of about 8000 men. We drew from the merchant marine, which had cost the Government nothing, but which had been a source of national wealth, 600 vessels, exceeding 1,000,000 tons, and about 70,000 men, to aid in the suppression of the Rebellion. This statement demonstrates the value of the merchant marine as a means of national defense in time of war.

The Committee on the Causes of the Reduction of American Tonnage, after hearing the causes of its decline, submitted two bills which, if adopted, they believe will restore to the nation its maritime power. Their report shows with great minuteness the actual and comparative American tonnage at the time of its greatest prosperity, and comparative decine since, together with the causes, and exhibits other statistics of national interest in reference to the subject.

As the report is before Congress, I will not recapitulate any of its statistics, but refer only to the methods recommended by the committee to give back to us our lost commerce. As a general rule, it can be adopted. I believe that a direct money subsidy is less liable to abuse than an indirect aid given to the same enterprise. In this case, however, my opinion is that subsidies, while they may be given to specified lines of steamers, or other vessels, should not be exclusively adopted; but in addition to subsidizing very desirable lines of ocean traffic, a general assistance should be given in an effective way; and, therefore, I commend to your favorable consideration the two bills proposed by the committee, and referred to in this message. U. S. Grant,

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.,
March 23, 1870.

THE PIEGANS.

Official Letter from General Sheridan—He Defends Colonel Baker, and Explains the Situation.

The following official communication from General Sheridan was received yesterday at the Army Headquarters:—

Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, March 18, 1870.—General W. T. Sherman, Commander United States Army, Washington, D. C.—General:—The further report of Colonel Baker, in reference to the punishment of the Piegan Indians, has not yet been received. It seems strange that there should be such a want of knowledge of the position which army officers have to maintain in reference to Indian affairs.

I have in my command at least five thousand miles of frontier settlements, my chief and only duty being to give protection to the families residing on these long lines against the outrages of Indians. The Government has invited these settlers by opening the lands to them for pre-emption and improvement.

The number of men, women, and children on this extensive frontier is very great, and there is not a day, from one year's end to the other, that these families are exempt from the fearful thought of being murdered in the most fiendish manner; the men scalped, the women ravished, and the brains of the children dashed out.

When I said in a previous letter that 800 had met that fate since 1862, I was below the figure, and should have said 1200. My duties are to protect these people. I have nothing to do with Indians; but, in this connection, there is scarcely a day in which I do not receive the most heart-rending appeals to save settlers from the cruel fate which may come upon them, and I am forced to the alternative of choosing whether I shall regard their appeals, or allow them to be butchered, in order to save myself from the hue and cry of people who know not the Indians, and whose families have not the fear—morning, noon, and night—of being ravished and scalped by them.

The wife of the man at the centre of wealth, civilization, and refinement is not more dear to him than is the wife of the pioneer of the frontier. I have no hesitation in making my choice. I am going to stand by the people over whom I am placed, and give them what protection I can. We have not the troops to place at each man's house to defend it, and have sometimes to take the offensive, to punish for crimes already committed, in order to prevent the perpetration of others.

In taking the offensive, I have to select that season when I can catch the fiends, and if a village is attacked, and women and children killed, the responsibility is not with the soldiers, but with the people whose crimes necessitate the attack. During the war, did any one hesitate to attack a village or town occupied by the enemy because women or children were within the lines? Did we cease to throw shells into Vicksburg or Atlanta because women and children were there?

If the women and children were saved in these places it was because they had cellars to go into; and should any of the women and children of the Piegans have lost their lives I sincerely regret that they had not similar places of resort, though I doubt if they would have availed themselves of them, for they fight with more fury than the men. The soldiers do not want to kill Indians. After long years of frontier service, I am satisfied that they are the only good practical friends the Indians have.

We care not about being abused by one side or the other. If we allow the defenseless people on the frontier to be scalped and ravished, we are burnt in effigy and execrated as soulless monsters, insensible to the sufferings of humanity. If the Indian is punished, to give security to the people, we are the same soulless monsters from the other side. This is a bad predicament to be in, but, as I have said, I have my choice, and am going to stand by the people whom the Government has placed me here to protect.

The reservation is the last ditch of the wild Indian, but to get him there he must be fired on by the troops. Those who think he can be induced to go there by other means are mistaken. When on the reservation he will have to be kept there by the presence of the troops, and thus became tangible for the good work of civilization, and he can only be protected in his rights while there by the troops keeping off the emigrants who encroach on his land. All these points are practically exhibited each year.

The Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches have just been fired on by the troops. During the last year, as soon as I withdrew the troops from the Sac and Fox reservations, the emigrants took possession; a flood of emigration, almost ten thousand strong, moved in solid mass and occupied the Osage reservation, because there were no troops there to keep them off. All the other reservations on which the Indians were set before, will be lost in the same manner unless guarded by military.

Yours, truly, P. H. Sheridan,
Lieutenant-General.

NEW JERSEY M. E. CONFERENCE.

Thirty-fourth Annual Session—First Day's Proceedings.

Long Branch, N. J., March 23.—The thirty-fourth annual session of the New Jersey Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced this morning at nine o'clock in the Centenary Church, Bishop Simpson presiding.

After the usual devotional exercises, Rev. J. D. King was unanimously elected Secretary.

A committee was appointed to draft resolutions relative to the decease of Bishop Thompson and Dr. McClintock.

A circular from the Educational Secretary was read and referred to the Committee on Education.

A circular from the Freedmen's Aid Society was read and referred to the appropriate committee.

The Bishop called up the eighth disciplinary question as to who are superannuated or worn-out preachers. Several characters were acted upon.

The seventh disciplinary question as to who are supernumeraries was taken up.

The reports of effective elders were called for.

Rev. J. Lewis, Presiding Elder of the Camden District, made a report of the condition of his district.

A communication from the West Jersey Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church, relative to the great disregard of the Sabbath all over the country, was received and referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

After the announcement of the committee meetings the conference adjourned.

Newark M. E. Conference.

Newark, March 23.—The thirteenth annual session of the Newark Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church convened today, Bishop Ames presiding. Rev. Henry Beem, of Staten Island, in his 95th year, said to be the oldest Methodist minister in the United States, was present.

PIERRE BONAPARTE.

Third Day of the Trial—Grave Contradictions in the Testimony—Rochefort Called for the Prosecution.

Tours, March 23.—The High Court of Justice opened at 11 o'clock. Witnesses were examined to prove that Fonvielle said Victor Noir slapped the Prince in the face. The lawyers for the prosecution dwell with effect on some grave contradictions in this testimony.

A number of policemen testified to remarks made by Fonvielle after his arrest. The prosecuting lawyer created a sensation by declaring that the original report of the police in this case was not to be found. Only a copy, dated ten days later, could be produced.

One witness swore he had heard Fonvielle exclaim if his pistol had not missed fire he would have shot the Prince. This had an effect on the spectators, who are evidently beginning to lean to the cause of the Prince.

Witnesses for the prosecution were then examined. Arnould testified that Victor Noir had no intention of attacking the accused when he went to his house.

Henri Rochefort was called as a witness for the prosecution. There was much agitation among the spectators at the announcement of his name. Rochefort entered the court room, accompanied by two *gendarmes*, and took his place on the witness stand. He was pale but very calm. He replied quietly to the interrogations, and after repeating the contents of the letter sent him by the accused, which occasioned the visit of Noir and Fonvielle, he retired to the bench reserved for journalists. Many of the latter shook hands with him. He took his seat.

The wife of Louis, brother of Victor Noir, was called to testify. She was much agitated. She said Victor Noir could not have slapped the Prince, because the gloves on his hands were found to be intact.

Other witnesses corroborated the statement of Arnould, that Noir did not intend to quarrel with the Prince.

Morel, reporter of the *Moniteur*, testified that witnesses who now swear to Fonvielle's admission that Noir slapped the Prince did not say so at first.

M. Milliere and other witnesses testified to the physical weakness of Victor Noir, and the improbability of his striking the Prince, as the defense alleged.

During the intermission of the court many friends of M. Rochefort gathered around him. The gendarmes interfered, and, surrounding the prisoner, kept his friends back.

THE MOHRMANN CASE.

The Brute Hanlon Makes a Confession.

During Hanlon's confinement in prison he had placed in the cell with him another prisoner (!) to whom he made a confession, which has been reduced to writing. Although the original document is in the hands of District Attorney Gibbons, yet the following which we have gleaned is the substance of it:—

Hanlon, says the gentleman, stated, in commencing his confession, that he enticed Mary into the yard, then detailed how he choked her, and how he placed the body in the cellar and removed it.

He said he pushed the body out through the window, and after looking around to see if any one was about, wrapped it in a piece of carpet and stole silently out of the alley and walked sharply to the lot at Sixth and Diamond streets, to a spot he had previously chosen, and laid the body in a pond of water, so that in case it should be found it would appear that she had been drowned. After taking a survey of the surroundings, he walked up to Susquehanna avenue, and thence to Sixth street, down the latter highway to Diamond, and passed thence into the yard of his house. Thinking that he had covered up every track that would likely lead to his being suspicioned, he went to bed. This was between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning. Finding that he could not sleep, he got up and dressed himself. The greater part of that day he wandered about the city, thinking as to what course he had better pursue to avoid detection. The first intimation he had that he was suspected was when a couple of gentlemen entered his shop and quizzed him about the murder. He left home the next day, and remained away for some time. Hearing no more of the case he returned, thinking that he was perfectly safe, and that no further action would be taken by the authorities.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises	5·58	Moon Rises	1·31
Sun Sets	6·16	High Water	7·33

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

George L. Buzby,
George N. Tatham,
D. C. McCammon,
} Committee of the Month.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder,
Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Samaria	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 26
Bellona	London	New York	Feb. 26
Bremen	Havre	New York	Mar. 5
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 9
C. of Brussels	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 10
Australia	Glasgow	New York	Mar. 10
China	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 12
Atalanta	London	New York	Mar. 12
Westphalia	Havre	New York	Mar. 12
Lafayette	Brest	New York	Mar. 12
FOR EUROPE.			
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 24
Hansa	New York	Bremen	Mar. 24
Smidt	New York	Bremen	Mar. 24
Rising Star	New York	Havre	Mar. 24
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 26
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 26
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Mar. 26
Bellona	New York	London	April 2
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	April 2
Lafayette	New York	Havre	April 2
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	April 2
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool v. H.	April 5
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	April 9
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Zodiac	Philadelphia	Charleston	Mar. 24
Missouri	New York	Havana via Nas	Mar. 24
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Mar. 26
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 26

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Fairbanks, Moore, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr D. Collins, Townsend, Galveston, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Thos. Borden, Wrightington, Providence (not Fall River), Sinnickson & Co.
Schr A. D. Huddell, Long, New Castle, Del., Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Osprey, Crowley, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Lochiel, Haskell, Providence, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Minnie Griffin, Griffin, Norfolk, do.
Schr Jeddie, Trott, Charleston, S. Lathbury & Co.
Schr S. C. Morton, Garwood, Newbern, do.
Schr A. Townsend, Risley, Wilmington, Del.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr C. S. Watson, Adams, from New York, with logwood.

Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

New York Office, March 23.—Three barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

J. E. Dunham, with barley, for Philadelphia.

Baltimore Branch Office, March 23.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

M. E. Hannigan, C. H. Winne, and W. H. Talmage, all with coal for New York. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah yesterday—so supposed, telegraphed the Tonawanda.

Steamship Prometheus, Grey, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, hence, at Providence 21st inst.

Steamer New York, Jones, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 22d inst.

Steamer Jas. S. Green, Pace, hence, at Richmond 22d inst.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Colburn, hence, at Boston 22d inst.

Steamer Centipede, Fenton, hence, at Boston 22d instant.

Bark Sarah King, Thompson, from Sagua for Philadelphia (before reported), foundered at sea 14th inst.; crew rescued by brig Armida, from Rio Janeiro, which arrived at Hampton Roads 22d. The S. K. registered 343 tons, was built at Dorchester, N. B., in 1864, and hailed from St. John, N. B.

Brig H. Houston, French, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 12th inst.

Brig Susan Vittere, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pernambuco 12th ult.

Brig Lima, Hill, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 9th inst.

Brigs H. H. Seavey, Lee; Planet, Avery; and Leona, Finley, sailed from Cardenas 10th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig J. D. Lincoln, Merriman, at Havana 16th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig W. Greenough, Munroe, hence, at Matanzas 11th inst.

Brig George E. Dale, Pierce, at Matanzas 11th inst., from Barbados.

Brig W. H. Bickmore, Bickmore, hence, at Matanzas 11th inst.

Brig Maria Wheeler, Wheeler, sailed from Matanzas 12th inst., for Baltimore.

Brig Thomas Walter, Robinson, hence, at Barbados 8th inst., and remained 11th discharging.

Brig Brooklyn, Gardner, at St. Thomas 3d inst. from Port Spain, and sailed 7th for Fajardo, P. R., to load molasses for Philadelphia or Baltimore at $3·25 gold.

Schr Gen. Conner, Cousins, sailed from Demerara 8th inst., for Delaware Breakwater.

Schr E. A. Bartle, Smith, hence, at Barbados 8th inst., and remained 11th discharging.

Schr Clara, Mulford, hence, at Kingston, Ja., 7th inst., and remained 10th, for New York.

Schr F. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland, hence, at Cardenas 10th inst.

Schrs C. A. Jones, Griffin, and G. C. Morris, Richards, hence, at Cardenas 9th inst.

Schr Susan Belle, for Philadelphia, sailed from Halifax 21st inst.

Schr Grace Webster, Bume, sailed from Havana 13th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr Wm. B. Mann, Rogers, cleared at New York 22d inst. for Savannah.

Schrs Caroline Kienzle, Adams, for Salem; Maggie Weaver, Weaver; W. S. Doughten, Tatem; M. Reinhart, Hand; S. J. Vaughn, Vaughn; H. J. Raymond, Ellsworth; L. A. Danenhower, Grace, for Boston; and L. A. Boice, Yates, for New Bedford, all from Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 22d inst.

Schr A. M. Flanagan, Snyder, sailed from Brunswick, Ga., 15th inst.—not stated where bound.

Schrs Prize Banner, Atkins, hence for Newburyport, and G. F. Fales, Brooks, from New Castle for Annisquam, at Gloucester 21st inst.

Schr Mary Haley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bath 20th inst.

Schrs A. H. Cain, Simpson; Brandywine, Adams; and A. H. Deaming, Brower, hence, at Salem 21st instant.

Schr Louisa Frazier, Steelman, hence, at Mobile 17th inst.

Schrs Robin Hood, Adams, and Susan McDevitt, McDevitt, hence, at New Haven 21st inst.

Schr M. M. Merriman, Babbitt, hence, at Fall River 19th inst.

Schr Glengarry, Yates, at Matanzas 11th inst. from New York.

Schrs E. M. Wright, Smith, and Abbie Dunn, Fountain, sailed from Matanzas 11th inst. for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr Annie Amsden, Bangs, from St. Thomas, at Cardenas 12th inst.

Schr Queen of the West, Beatty, sailed from Havana 13th inst. for Sagua.

Schr Ontara, Sprague, sailed from Havana 13th inst. for Delaware Breakwater.

Schr Annie S. Gaskill, Gaskill, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Schrs Annie Barton, Frink, and Hannah Little, Godfrey, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Schrs Malabar, Emily and Jenney, Wm. Carroll, E. G. Willard, Maggie Cummins, Kate E. Rich, and others, sailed from Holmes' Hole 22d inst.

Schr Mary E. Coyne, Facemire, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 20th inst.

PATENTS.

PATENT OFFICES,

N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,
(Entrance on FOURTH Street),

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.

Open till 9 o'clock every evening. 3 5 smth

PATENT OFFICES,

N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT

PHILADELPHIA.

FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABL AGENCY.

Send for pamphle on Patents.

3 4 thstu§ CHARLES H. EVANS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

6874f MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

EDUCATIONAL.

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

Cambridge, Mass.

Second Term 1869-70 begins 21st February, 1870.

INSTRUCTORS AND TOPICS.

Nathaniel Holmes, A. M., Royall Professor.—Domestic Relations, Equity Pleading, and Evidence.
Christopher C. Langdell, A. M., Dane Professor.—Negotiable Paper and Partnership.
Charles S. Bradley, LL. D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property.
Edmund H. Bennett, A. M., Lecturer.—Criminal Law Wills, and Administration.
John C. Gray, Jr., A. M., Lecturer.—Jurisprudence of the United States and Bankruptcy.

The instruction is by lectures, moot courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects, and preparation of pleadings.

The library is one of the most complete in the United States, and in some departments unequalled; it now comprises about 16,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made.

The fees are $50 per term, and $25 for one-half or any smaller fraction of a term. No extra charges.

For admission to the school, catalogues, circulars, or any information, address J. A. L. WHITTIER,
2 9 Registrar.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH St.
A PRIMARY, ELEMENTARY AND FINISHING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st. [2 25lm

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.
FOUR MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA.
NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 4.

For Circulars apply to
3 21 tf T. W. CATTELL.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4½.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

SEIZURES.

CUSTOM HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.
Collector's Office, March 19, 1870.

NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS is hereby given that the following seizures of property have been made at the port of Philadelphia for violation of the Revenue laws of the United States:—

April 12, 1869, at No. 134 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, nine boxes cigars.
November 19, 1869, from bark Mary C. Fox, from Sagua, one barrel sugar.
December 3, 1869, from brig Herald, from St. Jago, five boxes cigars
December 9, 1869, from bark Abbie N. Franklin, from Genoa, one cask aguadenta and one barrel rum.
December 13, 1869, at Camden and Amboy Railroad Depot, three cases brandy.
December 20, 1869, at Thirteenth and Spruce streets, Philadelphia, four boxes cigars.
December 20, 1869, from bark J. L. Thierman, from Bremen, seven kegs gin.
January 18, 1870, from steamer Juniata, from Havana, four boxes cigars.
January 22, 1870, from bark Imperador, from Pernambuco, twenty boxes, thirteen kegs, and three tin cans marmalade.
February 18, 1870, from brig E. P. Stewart, from Sagua, twenty boxes cigars, three dress patterns, four and one-half barrels and six bags sugar, four demijohns syrup, one demijohn Jamaica rum 1 demijohn gin, 1 keg aguadenta, seven packages guava jelly.
February 21, 1870, from schooner Stampede, from Mayaguez, ten boxes cigars, 2 barrels sugar, and 1½ barrels tamarinds.
February 26, 1870, from brig Archer & Reeves, from Cardenas, thirty-four boxes cigars: two barrels, two tubs, and two bags sugar.
February 25, 1870, from brig Faustina, from Cardenas, two barrels molasses.
February 26, 1870, from brig S. V. Merrick, from Cardenas, twelve boxes cigars, three barrels molasses.
March 3, 1870, from brig Shannon, from Matanzas, two barrels molasses.
March 15, 1870, from schooner Summerville, from Havana, one barrel molasses.
March 15, 1870, from brig James Baker, from Cardenas, two barrels molasses, one demijohn gin, one demijohn wine.
March 15, 1870, from brig Ellen H., from Sagua, one barrel molasses.
March 18, 1870, from schooner Hattie Ross, from Demarara, one barrel sugar.
March 18, 1870, from schooner Margaret C. Lyon, from Havana, four boxes cigars.

Any person claiming said property is required to appear and file with the Collector of Customs of Philadelphia his claim to the same within twenty days from the date of the first publication of this notice.

HENRY D. MOORE,
3 19 sths 3t Collector of Customs.

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years.

Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney,
3 21 3m No. 78 NASSAU Street, New York City

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
PATTI'S FAREWELL.

MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces to the public in Philadelphia that the world-renowned Vocalist, universally acknowledged the Queen of the Concert Room,

MISS CARLOTTA PATTI,

will make (prior to her positive departure for California and South America) her last appearance in this city in TWO GRAND PATTI CONCERTS,
ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
March 31 and April 1, at 8 o'clock,
And a Grand Gala
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, April 2, at 2 P. M.

Miss PATTI will be supported on this occasion by the great classic Pianist,
MONS. THEODORE RITTER;
the distinguished Violinist, J. F. PRUME; the favorite Tenor, HENRY SQUIRES; the great German Basso, JOSEF HERMANS.

Musical Director and Conductor......GEO. F. COLBY

Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50c. extra; Family Circle, 50c.; Amphitheatre, 25c.; Proscenium Boxes, $15 and $20.

Seats can be secured, commencing Monday, March 28, at 9 A. M., at the Academy of Music. 3 24 8t

LAURA KEENE'S
CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.
TO-NIGHT, FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MISS LAURA KEENE.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Kate Hardcastle..................Miss LAURA KEENE.
The theatre will close to-morrow (Friday) to prepare for the first appearance of the German
BIOPLASTIC TROUPE AND LAURI FAMILY,
ON MONDAY, March 28.
GALTON MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2.
Benefit of J. H. JACK Saturday night.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
SPECIAL GALTON MATINEE.
SATURDAY,
MARCH 26, 1870.
Three operas,
"66," LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN,
And LA ROSE DE ST. FLEUR.
First appearance of the young Prima Donna,
MISS MAGGIE HARROLD,
First appearance in Philadelphia of Miss LILLIE HALL, of New York Theatres.
Mr. THOMAS WHIFFIN in Three Pieces. 3 23 3t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, March 24,
LAST NIGHT OF "SAM."
SAM..........................Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU,
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. CHANFRAU,
THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN,
ROBERT BRIERLY (first time in Philadelphia).
Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU.
To conclude with Mr. Chanfrau's version of
THE WIDOW'S VICTIM.
"SAM" MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
In active preparation, an original Drama of American Western Life, entitled
KIT, OR THE ARKANSAS TRAVELLER.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8.
STILL TRIUMPHANT! HOUSES PACKED!
LOTTA'S THIRD WEEK.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Edmund Falconer's new drama,
HEART'S EASE,
OR, WHAT'S MONEY WITHOUT IT?
LOTTA..............as..............MAY WILDROSE.
With new songs, duets, and dances.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF LOTTA.
FROU-FROU—MONDAY, April 4.

AMATEURS' DRAWING-ROOM,
Seventeenth street, above Chesnut.
MONDAY, March 28,
TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT
Offered by the Subscribers to the Management of the
NEW YORK FRENCH COMPANY.
For the First Time in America,
THE ORIGINAL
FROU-FROU!
The Theatrical Sensation of 1870,
FROU-FROU.
The Admirable Comedy, in Five Acts,
FROU-FROU.
By Meilhac and Halevy, as now performing at the Gymnase Theatre, Paris, without any ALTERATION OR ADAPTATION.
Reserved Seats, $1·50. Admission, $1. Sold at Boner's Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street. 3 23 5t

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE,
WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
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GRAND ORGAN CONCERT AND OPENING OF THE NEW ORGAN in Rev. Dr. Wadsworth's Church, TENTH and FILBERT Streets, on THURSDAY EVENING, 24th inst. The following eminent artists will take part:—Miss CAROLINE McCAFFREY, Messrs. D. WOOD, R. HENNIG, H. G. THUNDER, A. R. TAYLOR, K. DE RUBUA, and W. A. BRISCOE. [3 19 stuth3t*
Tickets may be had at the principal Music Stores, and Drug Store of D. S. Jones, Spruce and Twelfth streets.

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Mammoth Gigantic Minstrels Offer an
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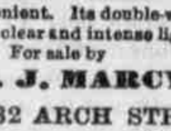

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Evening Telegraph
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1870.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. We have now entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age* and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

GENERAL SHERIDAN ON THE INDIAN SITUATION.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN has addressed a letter to General Sherman in which he reviews the Indian situation with especial reference to the severe criticisms that have been bestowed upon him and the army under his command, for the recent attack upon the Piegan Indians. This letter sets forth the difficulties of the subject, from an army point of view, in a plain, direct, and forcible manner, and the statements of the Lieutenant-General are well worthy of the consideration of all who are interested in our Indian affairs, or who desire that some effectual means shall be devised for putting an end to the contests between the white race and the aboriginal savages. The General complains bitterly that he and his soldiers are abused no matter what policy they may adopt. If they allow defenseless people on the frontier to be scalped and ravished, they are, he says, burnt in effigy and execrated as soulless monsters insensible to the sufferings of humanity; while if the Indians are punished to give security to the people, the soldiers are denounced as the same soulless monsters by another class of critics. This is certainly a pretty accurate description of the position in which Sheridan and the men under his command find themselves, and we think that most persons will be inclined to sustain the General in his determination to stand by the people whom the Government has sent him to protect.

According to General Sheridan's statement, he has in his command at least five thousand miles of frontier settlements, and his chief and only duty is to give protection to the families residing on these long lines against the outrages of Indians. The Government has invited these settlers by opening lands to them for pre-emption and improvement, and it is bound to protect them to the utmost of its power. There is not a day, from one year's end to the other, that these families are exempt from the fearful thought of being murdered in the most fiendish manner—the men scalped, the women ravished, and the brains of the children dashed out. Since 1862 at least 1200 persons have met this fate, and the alternative is forced upon the military commander of choosing whether he shall regard their appeals, or allow them to be butchered in order to save himself from the hue and cry of people who know not the Indians, and whose families have not the fear, morning, noon, and night, of being scalped and ravished by them. The General reminds those who are inclined to censure him that the wife of the man at the centre of wealth, civilization, and refinement is not more dear to him than is the wife of the pioneer of the frontier; and that, so far as he is concerned, he intends to extend the protection of the military arm of the Government to the best of his ability. There are not enough troops on the frontier to place a separate garrison at each man's house, and it is sometimes necessary to take the offensive and to punish crimes already committed, in order to prevent the perpetration of others.

General Sheridan has never been esteemed other than a humane man, and he is entitled to belief when he expresses a regret that under the pressure of any necessity women and children should be killed. The army, however, is obliged to take the offensive at the season when the Indians can be caught, and it would prevent any offensive military operations whatever if the fact that the savages have women and children with them must be taken into consideration before commencing an attack. The General says that during the war for the suppression of the Rebellion we did not hesitate to attack a village or town because women or children were within the lines, and that, so far as the Indians are concerned, the women often fight with greater fury than the men. He contends that the soldiers do not want to kill the Indians, and we believe that he is not far from the truth when he asserts that they are the only good, practical friends that the savages have.

With regard to confining the Indians on reservations, the General contends that the only way to get them there is by force, and that they will have to be kept there by the presence of troops. The troops are necessary not only to keep the Indians within bounds, but to prevent the encroachments of settlers. Last year, as soon as the soldiers were withdrawn from the Sac and Fox reservations, the emigrants took possession, and a flood of emigration, almost ten thousand strong, moved in solid mass, and occupied the Osage reservation because there were no troops to keep them off.

The truth of this statement no one will probably deny, and it exhibits in a striking manner the difficulties of the situation with which the army has to deal. We are more than ever convinced from this letter of General Sheridan that the only true policy for the Government to adopt is to compel the savages to go upon reservations at all hazards, by force if they will not go by fair means. When once located they must be penned in by the military and protected from encroachments by the whites. They must be supplied with the means of cultivating the ground, and then, if they will not work for their living, as other men are compelled to do, they must be left to their own resources until the pangs of hunger force them to make some effort in their own behalf. With the increasing tide of emigration the necessity for a speedy settlement of the Indian question is pressed upon the attention of the Government, and while true humanity must never be lost sight of, measures of severity will undoubtedly have to be adopted if any satisfactory solution of the Indian problem is to be arrived at, and if years of bloodshed and outrage are to be spared.

THE REVIVAL OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

THE message sent by the President to Congress yesterday, which he terms "an earnest plea" for such action as will "insure the increase of American commerce," will heighten the public interest in this important subject. The extent of the decline in our shipping interests during the present decade is almost incredible. Up to 1860 the American tonnage had steadily increased with a rapidity unparalleled in maritime history. Our registered tonnage was nearly equal to that of Great Britain, the difference in her favor being only a little more than half a million of tons, and as matters were then progressing there was a fair prospect that we should soon surpass her. From 1861 to 1868, however, our tonnage declined more than a million of tons, while the British tonnage was increased by the addition of more than a million of tons, and now she has nearly three times as much tonnage engaged in foreign trade as the United States. As a practical result, we are compelled (in the language of the message) "to pay from twenty to thirty millions of dollars annually, exclusive of passage money, which we should share with the vessels of other nations, to foreigners, for work which should be done by American-owned and American-manned vessels."

The causes of this decline are numerous. One of the most important is the insidious course pursued by Great Britain during the Rebellion. Her ship-owners, jealous of the skill, activity, and success of their American rivals, saw in the war a long-coveted opportunity to strike a deadly blow at dangerous competitors; and they improved it to the utmost. While the Alabama, Shenandoah, and other Rebel piratical cruisers were nominally fitted out with English money and English armaments to fight the battles of Jeff. Davis, their real mission was to fight the old battle of John Bull for supremacy on the ocean, and they succeeded in doing a thousand fold more for the spiteful English ship-owners than for the treacherous and deluded people of the Confederacy. In a direct war with Great Britain we would have returned blow for blow, which would have equalized losses; but by her contemptible and cowardly policy American commerce was made the sole sufferer. While each merchantman, as it was driven from the ocean, covered Semmes and his infamous compeers with disgrace, British ship-owners joyfully hailed each act of destruction as a triumph redounding to their immediate benefit.

Another cause of the decline of our shipping interests is no doubt to be found in the diminution of our exports, more especially of cotton. The quantity sent abroad since the war is scarcely half as great as the amount exported previous to 1861, and this decline has caused, in itself, a great diminution in the demand for American vessels.

Beyond these causes the rapid substitution of steamers for sailing vessels, and the contemporaneous neglect of our authorities to recognize and provide for this fact, have exercised a powerful influence against us. Great Britain and the commercial nations of the Continent, foreseeing the approaching change, were prompt to secure all the advantages to be derived from it, by granting liberal subsidies to such companies as were willing and able to establish steam lines on important routes, while the American Government neglected or refused to adopt a similar policy. This difference, in itself, places the United States at a fatal disadvantage, and if it is not destroyed all efforts to restore our commercial prestige will be abortive.

The Special Committee on Navigation Interests, whose report is referred to and endorsed by the President, discusses the importance of subsidizing steam lines, and it states that it would "be a matter of economy if our Government should build vessels adapted to the uses of commerce in time of peace, and readily convertible into fighting ships in time of war, giving the free use of such ships in time of peace to merchants who would take care of and use them until required for the national defense." If means can be devised to carry out this policy in a just and equitable manner, and to make it faithfully serve a great public end without contributing in an undue degree to the enrichment of a few private individuals, Congress should adopt it at once. There is money enough squandered on the navy to speedily restore our decaying shipping interests, and our statesmen should be honest and wise enough to devise methods to render the inevitable naval expenditures a source of immediate and direct gain to the people. There is, perhaps, no other method in which an adequate amount of aid can be granted without undue oppression of tax-payers, and, although the proper regulation of this subject involves many difficulties, we believe that by earnest effort they could be surmounted.

The bills reported by the special committee provide that foreign materials used in the construction of American ships shall be imported free of duty, that a slight bounty shall be paid to American vessels running to foreign ports, and that State and municipal harbor dues and pilotage fees shall be abrogated. These provisions will, at best, grant only petty aid, when great assistance is needed; and it is vain to expect that they will, in themselves, secure the attainment of the desired end. If Congress is really anxious and determined to revive the shipping interest, let it go to work in dead earnest, and put this whole subject on a footing that will insure the construction of an abundance of American ships out of American material.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF GREAT BRITAIN.—In the following are given the amount and value of the minerals raised to the surface in Great Britain in the year 1868, the value of the coal being calculated at the actual cost of raising, before any charges for movement are added:—

	Tons.	*Value.*
Coal	103,141,157	£25,785,289
Iron ore	10,169,231	3,196,600
Tin ore	13,953	770,205
Copper ore	157,335	642,103
Lead ore	95,236	1,159,768
Zinc ore	12,781	39,191
Iron pyrites (sul. ores)	76,484	53,636
Gold quartz	1,191	1,000
Arsenic	3,300	9,710
Gossans and ochres	6,692	6,372
Wolfram	9	67
Fluor spar	60	42
Manganese	1,700	7,650
Barytes	14,235	8,728
Coprolites	37,500	71,500
Salt	1,513,840	927,227
Clays, fine and fire	1,012,479	317,770
Earthy minerals not returned (estimated)		650,000

Total value of the minerals produced. £33,637,858

The following shows the quantity and value of the metals obtained from the ores above enumerated:—

	Tons.	*Value.*
Iron, pig	4,970,206	£12,381,280
Tin	9,300	901,400
Copper	9,817	761,602
Lead	71,017	1,378,404
Zinc	3,713	75,435
Silver, ounces	835,542	229,773
Gold	1,012	3,522
Other metals (estimated)	....	5,000

Total value of metals produced....... £15,736,416

The absolute total value of the metals and coal, with other minerals, not including slates, lime, building stones, or common clays, produced in 1868, was:—

Value of the metals	£15,736,416
Value of coal	25,785,289
Other minerals not smelted, salt, barytes, etc	2,003,819
Total	£43,525,524

During the year 1868 the following were the more important exports of coal and of metals obtained from British ores, as compared with the exports of the previous year:—

	1868.	1867.	*Increase.*	*Dec.*
Coal (tons)	10,967,062	10,565,829	401,233	..
Iron, pig	1,945,246	1,882,650	62,596	..
Tin, unwrought	4,125	4,226	....	101
Copper, ditto	8,184	9,630	....	1446
Lead, pig	33,697	19,726	13,971	..
Zinc	8,455	7,337	1,118	..

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
SCIENTIFIC LECTURE,
BY PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS,
(Of the University of Pennsylvania).
ON THURSDAY EVENING, March 24.
Subject—CHEMICAL FORCES.

Illustrated by brilliant, beautiful, and instructive experiments, including the new process of making ICE by chemical power. The Professor will make a cake of ICE in full view of the audience.

ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.
Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. Tickets for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily. Doors open at 7¼; Lecture at 8. 3 22 3t

☞ ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
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THE GREATEST BATTLE PAINTING OF THE AGE,
BY T. BUCHANAN READ,
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FOURTH WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION.
THE FURORE INCREASING.
GALLERIES THRONGED DAY AND EVENING.
OVER 30,000 VISITORS.

The point chosen by the Artist for the illustration of the subject is where

"With foam and with dust the black charger was grey;
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He seemed to the whole great army to say:—
'I have brought you Sheridan all the way
From Winchester down to save the day!'"

CHROMOS, in size 20x25 inches, now ready. Price, $10. Admission, 25 cents; including the entire valuable collection of the Academy. [3 7
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THURSDAY, March 24, the PHILADELPHIA LOCAL TELEGRAPH (City Department of the Western Union Telegraph) will receive, transmit, and deliver, within half a mile of any Station, messages for 10 cents. This order includes Germantown, Frankford, Manayunk, West Philadelphia, Hestonville, Mantua, etc. Special arrangements will be made with manufacturers and others, if desirable.
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, No. 230 S. THIRD Street, corner of Willing's Alley.
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve during the ensuing year.
F. H. JACKSON,
3 16 17t Secretary.

☞ COLFAX, WILSON, HOWARD, GEARY, ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO-MORROW EVENING. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Musical overture by "McClurg's Liberty Silver Cornet Band." Speaking begins at 7½ o'clock. Admission cards, 25c. No. 608 ARCH Street. It*

☞ MAMMOTH GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held TUESDAY, April 5 at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 900 WALNUT Street, when an election will be held for five directors for the ensuing year.
3 21 12t MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary.

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MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.—BUILDING sites for sale, five minutes' walk from Welwood Station.
THIRTY MINUTES FROM FRONT AND MARKET STREETS.
Philadelphia. Address J. W. TORREY,
3 10 lm No. 127 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address
THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling, No. 655 North Twelfth street, above Wallace. Three story double back buildings, with all modern conveniences complete. Rent, $800. Inquire on premises. 1 27tf

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE AND Dwelling, No. 1218 Ridge avenue, newly fitted up with all modern conveniences. Apply to I. C. PRICE, No. 54 N. SEVENTH Street. 2 15 tf

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

FRED. SYLVESTER,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
3 8 frp PHILADELPHIA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

Ever thankful for the patronage extended heretofore, and desirous of further favors, begs announce his SPRING STYLES OF BOOTS and SHOES for Gents' and Boys' wear.

A large assortment of CUSTOM-MADE GOODS, made on his improved Lasts, which are unrivalled for comfort and beauty, enables him to furnish a ready fit at all times. 1 13 thstuDSt

F. CHAS. EICHEL,
Fashionable Boot and Shoe
MANUFACTURER,
No. 504 North EIGHTH Street,
3 19 lmrp First Store above Buttonwood St., Philada.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

DETERMINED TO FORCE BUSINESS IN THESE DULL TIMES, I WILL OFFER MY STOCK OF
Fine Watches, Gold Chains,
Gold Sleeve Buttons and Studs,
Elegant Sets of Jewelry for Ladies' Wear,
Diamond Finger Rings,
And every article that can be found in a well-assorted stock of Watches and Jewelry, at prices lower than ever before offered.
JOHN C. KELLEY,
No 33 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
3 23 3t4p ABOVE CHESNUT.

CLOCKS.

CLOCKS.
TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN CLOCKS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 15 rp?

GROCERIES, ETC.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

New Crop Green and Black Teas

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICE, in quarter and half chests, at wholesale rates, to families.

COFFEES.

Liberia, Mocha, East India, African, Java, and other choice qualities, by the bag, at wholesale price.

HAMS! HAMS!! HAMS!!!
WESTPHALIA,
N. STOKES' JERSEY,
C. NEWBOLD'S DO.,
S. DAVIS, JR.'S,
IOWA,
And superior Sugar Cured DRIED BEEF and TONGUES.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
Dealers and Importers in Fine Groceries,
No. 115 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
1t4p BELOW CHESNUT.

1809.
WARRANTED GENUINE OLD
Government Java Coffee,
Roasted every day, at 40 cents per pound, at
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
2 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

SOAP.

Carbolic Acid Soaps,

Manufactured by James Buchan & Co.
NEW YORK.
Carbolic Toilet Soap.
Carbolic Bath Soap.
Carbolic Medicinal Soap.
Carbolic Shaving Soap.

These Soaps are made from the choicest ingredients, and are offered as a very superior article.

They are to a great degree preventive of infectious diseases, valuable in all cutaneous affections, prevent scalding, chafing, and sore-head in infants. They keep the skin soft and smooth. For the bath they have peculiarly refreshing qualities.

CARBOLIC LAUNDRY SOAP.

This is a pure article, containing no excess of alkali, which in many of the soaps now sold is so destructive to clothing. Hospitals, asylums, prisons, vessels, hotels, restaurants, boarding-houses, and private families will find this soap invaluable for washing dishes and keeping sinks free from grease. Bedding and clothing used by the sick, even from the most infectious diseases, as small-pox, virulent fevers, etc., are completely disinfected by its use.

CARBOLIC DISINFECTING SOAP,

For washing horses, cattle, pigs, dogs, etc., to rid of and protect them from vermin, and is indispensable to every stock-raiser and owner. It will positively destroy all insect life on cattle, and cure mange, scratches, and sores of all kinds.

ALSO,
CARBOLIC PLANT PROTECTOR,
CARBOLIC SOFT SOAP,
CRESYLIC OINTMENT,
CRESYLIC SHEEP DIP.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. [3 15 tuthstm
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
JOHN WYETH & BRO.

PIANOS, ETC.

STEINWAY & SONS'

Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos.

General Reduction in Prices in accordance with the Decline in the Premium on Gold.

STEINWAY & SONS manufacture also an entirely new style of instrument termed the

SCHOOL PIANO,

Precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism, and workmanship as their highest priced 7-octave Pianos, in a perfectly plain yet exceedingly neat exterior case, which are offered to those who desire to possess a first-class "Steinway Piano," yet are limited in means, at very low prices.

Special attention is also called to STEINWAY & SONS new

PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS,

With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

Every Piano Forte is *warranted* for five years.

CHARLES BLASIUS,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF STEINWAY & SONS' WORLD-RENOWNED PIANO FORTES.
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT Street,
3 19 tf4p PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE
WILL SELL AT HIS
GALLERIES,
No. 1125 CHESNUT Street,
AT PUBLIC SALE,
ABOUT 300
MAGNIFICENT
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
On the Evenings of
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 24 and 25.
NOW ON EXHIBITION.
To be sold by B. SCOTT, Jr. 11 10rp

NEW CHROMOS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
Are in constant receipt of large numbers of
NEW ENGRAVINGS AND NEW CHROMOS,
A few of which are as follows:—

Little Eva	after J. G. Brown.
Innocence	after J. G. Brown.
Why Don't He Come? (companion)	after J. G. Brown.
Christmas Memories	after A. J. H. Way.
The First Lesson in Music	after Lobrichon.
Fast Asleep	after Mrs. Anderson.
Wide Awake	after Mrs. Anderson.
The Queen of the Woods	after J. G. Brown.
Little Bo-Peep	after J. G. Brown.
Family Scene in Pompeii	after Coomans.
Dotty Dimple	after Mrs. Murray.
The Monastery in Winter	after Jacobson.
A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea	after De Haas.
Sunset on the Coast	after De Haas.
The Launch of the Life-boat	after E. Moran.
Yo Semite Valley	after Thomas Hill.
The Birth-place of Whittier	after Thomas Hill.

The largest collection in the country at the very lowest prices. 3 5§

LOST.

$50 REWARD.—LOST ON FRIDAY OR SATURDAY, 18th or 19th of March, a POCKET-BOOK, containing about eighty-five or ninety dollars in money, and notes of hand, as follows:—
One for $1600, drawn by Samuel and Charles Lamb,
One for $500, drawn by Thomas Pierce,
One for $400, drawn by William Stillman,
One for $100, drawn by Marshall Atmore,
and several others. Name of David S. Newbold, the owner, was on the pocket-book. Return the same to CHARLES H. WHITE, Office of The Evening Telegraph, No. 108 S. THIRD Street, between the hours of 10 and 3, and receive reward. 3 22tuths3t

LOST—LAST SATURDAY NIGHT, A COMmon leather-covered BOOK, minutes of a trip through the Southern States. If returned to No 118 MARKET St., the finder will be suitably rewarded. It*

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 24, 1870.

Strawberries on Broadway.

There they are, cool, crimson, throat-alluring, perched and arranged enticingly in little baskets and amid green leaves. They glow from behind the plate-glass of Taylor's and other large fashionable saloons, and present a temptation that is above and beyond all reason, these first delicious pickings of the genus *fragaria*. At the low price of one dollar per basket the poor pomological epicure may eat six mouthfuls of strawberries, and have just enough to give appetite a finer edge.

The "Black Domino."

The public was very much disappointed on Tuesday night. It rushed to the Academy of Music expecting to witness the *Black Domino*, which had been elaborately announced. Upon arriving, the handbills informed it that owing to the impossibility of completing the preparations it was postponed, and that *Fra Diavolo* would be substituted. Now *Fra Diavolo* is a light, pretty opera, but the audience was not disposed upon that occasion to see the prettiness of it. Half the people went away; the opera dragged; Mr. Castle did not seem to please, although he never lisped more liquidly; the intermissions were designedly long to protract the entertainment as late as eleven; not a single *encore* was demanded. The critics and the *connoisseurs* hobnobbed together and pronounced the affair a fraud. One discontented critic (who can't get his contributions accepted by *Punchinello*) said it was "Fraud Diavolo."

Apropos of *Punchinello*, let me confidentially advise Philadelphia funny people that it pays five dollars per column for prose and ten for poetry.

Stewart's Completed Store.

The completed store of Mr. A. T. Stewart will be opened on Monday. The scaffolding and pent-houses which surrounded the new addition at the southeast corner of Ninth street and Broadway were pulled down yesterday, and the remainder of the week will be occupied in furnishing the interior. The completed structure is to be bounded by Tenth street on the north, Ninth street on the south, Broadway on the west, and Fourth avenue on the east, and forms a most superb monument to the Genius of Money-making. Survey this imposing building by night, when the full moon is shining upon it, and the hour is sufficiently late for the struggle and roar of Broadway to have subsided for the time being, and you have an exquisite architectural effect, which would be romantic if the trade-mark were not so indelibly stamped upon it.

The Soaring Sorosis.

The Sorosis is getting old enough to be treated with some show of respect. It has just celebrated its second anniversary. It endures when feminine associations of sterner pretensions have melted away. Where is the Woman's Suffrage Association? And what lesson does the success of Sorosis teach? That stockings, and not stocks, are the proper sphere of woman? That the "yoke" which sits most gracefully upon her is the one which is related to gussets and bands? I will not commit myself by saying this, but I will ask whether the Sorosis flourishes because it has more strength than Woman's Suffrage Associations have, or because it is too weak for any one to take the trouble to crush? Perhaps the velvet voices of the literary ladies who mainly compose it are too feeble to invite an opposition which the huckaback intonations (to carry out the simile) and "crash" principles of the strong-minded women lure to their own speedy destruction.

Specie Payment.

There are two ways of telling whether a man has been drinking in New York. If his breath smells, that is quite sufficient proof of his crapulous tendencies. If he has specie about him, assurance is doubly sure. The practice of giving specie in change to those who purchase drinks is growing in favor with bar-keepers and tavern proprietors.

A Triangular Bedlam.

There is a certain little triangular spot in New York where something new, night and day, is continually going on. I believe there is no other spot in all New York where a crowd is sooner collected or dispersed. You look one moment and see a grey-colored waste of paving-stone, over which a few pedestrians hurry, not enough to give it life and character. You look again, and see a crowd which has arisen as rapidly as a ripple on a lake. This triangular Bedlam is thus situated:—It is bounded on the south by the *Daily Times* building and branches off into two streets known as Nassau street and Park Row: to the north it branches off into Centre and Chatham streets; on the west it is bounded by rails of the eastern limit of City Hall Park, and the fruit-venders' stalls in the vicinity; on the East it is hedged in by the *Tribune*, the *Sunday Times*, the *Sun*, the *News*, French's Hotel, etc. Every itinerant showman, with a hand-organ, monkey, or a dancing-bears, makes that his vantage-ground. There wagons filled with hides shift their loads; there blackguards bully and drunken men defy the police; there the celebrated armless individual whittles sticks with a knife held in his toes; there the almost-equally celebrated cocoanut woman proves that her heart is as hard as her cocoanuts with all the milk squeezed out, and wallops her drunken husband for the delectation of the passers-by. It is emphatically a gay old corner. On windy days, within its bounds, the air is filled with rumpled petticoats and the ground palpitates with blown-off hats. Upon that arena, too, you catch sight, from time to time, of most of the newspaper men—great and small—of New York, for it is the vestibule to all the newspaper offices of any importance, and during the twenty-four hours the whales and minnows of journalism all go flapping by.

"Answers to Correspondents."

It is my suspicion—it is *more* than my suspicion, it is my belief—that New York newspapers, dailies and weeklies, are more annoyed with questions sent in by correspondents who expect answers to them than any other papers in the country. If I had the answering of them, I think I should define my position, and give it to be distinctly understood what questions I would consent to answer and what decline. And since these hints may possibly prove of some avail to Philadelphia readers who contemplate applying to newspapers for the solution of problems which a little research would easily enable them to solve for themselves, perhaps a few insinuations would not be out of place here. In the first place I should shut down upon all such questions as to how grey hair might be restored, and falling hair retained. *That*, my dear EVENING TELEGRAPHER, belongs to the class of dilapidated queries that have been asked over and over again. Then as to warts, and how *they* might be removed, I should systematically refuse to let in one ray of light upon that mystery, for it is one which has been illuminated time out of mind. Corns and bunions would share the same fate with me; and I should flout with disdain the questioner who should lay before me the subject of freckles, or ask me what kind of meat was most nourishing to the brain. I think after a while my correspondents would send me original questions or cease sending me any at all.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT Miss Laura Keene will have a farewell benefit this evening, when she will appear as "Miss Hardcastle," in Goldsmith's comedy *She Stoops to Conquer*. This will be Miss Keene's last appearance, and we hope that she will be complimented by a full house. She has labored earnestly to achieve success at the Chesnut this season, and her efforts are deserving of a handsome recognition at the hands of the play-going public.

The theatre will be closed to-morrow evening.

On Saturday there will be a matinee by the Galton troupe, when "66," *La Rose de St. Fleur*, and *Lischen and Fritzchen* will be presented. Mr. Whiffin will perform in all these pieces, and Miss Maggie Harrold and Miss Lizzie Hall will appear for the first time in this city.

On Saturday evening Mr. J. H. Jack will have a benefit, when a great combination of attractions will be presented.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Chanfrau will appear as "Sam" for the last time this evening.

To-morrow evening Mr. Chanfrau will have a benefit, when he will appear as "Robert Brierly" in *The Ticket-of-Leave Man* and in his own version of *The Widow's Victim*.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear this evening in *Heart's Ease*.

AT THE AMATEURS' DRAWING ROOM the French Comedy Company will appear on Monday in *Frou-Frou*.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive minstrel entertainment will be given this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a variety of amusing performances will be given this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ, JR., will give an exhibition of magic at the Assembly Building this evening.

WENZEL KOPTA will give a grand concert at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow evening, when he will be assisted by Mrs. Susan Galton-Kelleher, Mr. Carl Wolfsohn, Mr. Emil Gastel, and Mr. Richard Zeckwer. The grand chorus will be under the direction of Mr. James Pearce. A fine programme of first-class music will be presented.

THE PATTI CONCERTS.—On Thursday and Friday evenings of next week Miss Carlotta Patti will give two concerts, and on Saturday a matinee. These will be her last appearances in this city previous to her departure for California and South America. The sale of seats will commence on Monday.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM" will be exhibited this evening at Concert Hall.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING CHEAPER
CLOTHING BETTER MADE
CLOTHING BETTER CUT
CLOTHING BETTER FITTING
AT TOWER HALL
AT TOWER HALL
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
BENNETT & Co.,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

REAL BANNOCKBURNS FOR SUITS.—
Black and white mixed, Green and white mixed,
Brown and white mixed, new color, olive
nobby and plain. The largest assortment on
the street now open at Charles Stokes', No. 824
Chesnut street.

Prices reduced.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 12 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

A LOST ART REVIVED.—It is said that the Roman ladies embrowned their faded hair with a transparent fluid, but the secret of such a composition was unknown to any modern chemist until PHALON discovered and produced his VITALIA, or SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

SPECIE PAYMENTS AT OAK HALL.

Specie Payments at Oak Hall,
Specie Payments at Oak Hall,
Specie Payments at Oak Hall,
Specie Payments at Oak Hall,
S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets, MONDAY MORNING, March 7, 1870.

☞ We commence paying Specie to-day in change, instead of fractional currency, in all our Sales Departments.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

Our reason for it.
Our reason for it.
Our reason for it.
Our reason for it.
We do not want any dull times, and so that people need not wait for Gold to go down, we at once make the loss, and
☞ Adjust our prices to specie basis,
☞ and will sell either Men's or Boys'
☞ Clothing and Gents' Furnishing
☞ Goods the same as if Gold was not
☞ at a premium.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

Our Hope.
Our Hope.
Our Hope.
Our Hope.
To largely increase our trade. Many have postponed their purchases expecting Gold to go down, and put off buying even though they need the articles. This then is the opportunity desired, as they can buy now just as cheap as ever they will be able. We expect to increase our trade, and be repaid the temporary loss, besides, by our example, help to bring back the good old times before the war began.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
RELIABLE CLOTHING HOUSE,
SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ Postscript.
☞ Postscript.
☞ Postscript.
☞ Postscript.
Though our sales last year exceeded any former year, we mean to increase them still by our enlarged facilities.
☞ We have more Men's and Boys'
☞ Clothing than in any house this side
☞ of the Atlantic Ocean, well made, of
☞ good material, and handsomely cut,
☞ and at prices lower than any time
☞ since 1861.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE CLOTHIERS,
Who occupy the whole Block, SIXTH Street, from Market to Minor.

MARRIED.

FRAKE—MORTON.—On the 10th of November, 1869, at No. 2008 Sansom street, by the Rev. Dr. T. B. Miller, Mr. READING FRAKE, formerly of Mount Holly, N. J., to Miss SOPHIA W. MORTON, of Philadelphia.

LUCAS—FRY.—On the 23d instant, at Grace Church, by the Rev. William Suddards, D. D., WILLIAM H. LUCAS to Miss MARY ELLA FRY, all of this city.

KLEMM—HOFFMAN.—In Camden, N. J., March 22, 1870, by Rev. Frank B. Rose, Pastor First Baptist Church, Mr. WILLIAM G. KLEMM, of Philadelphia, to Miss LAURA V. HOFFMAN, of Camden.

DIED.

BRINTON.—On March 22, 1870, LETTIE T., daughter of George F. and Mary E. L. Brinton, aged 2 years and 2 months.

BROWN.—On the morning of the 22d instant, WILLIAM BROWN, Jr., aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 606 S. Sixteenth street, on Friday afternoon, the 25th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill. tf

COOLIDGE.—This morning, EDWIN COOLIDGE.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

HORSTMANN.—On the 23d instant, in Rome, Italy, SALLIE, second daughter of Sigmund H. and Elizabeth W. Horstmann.

LUKENS.—On the 22d instant, at his residence, Plymouth, Pa., REUBEN LUKENS, formerly of Philadelphia, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sixth-day, the 25th instant, at 10½ A. M. Conveyance will be at Conshohocken to meet the 9 A. M. train from Philadelphia (Ninth and Green). Interment at Laurel Hill. ***

CARPETINGS.

ARCH STREET CARPET
WAREHOUSE.

CARPETINGS.
New Styles at the Reduced Rates.
BRUSSELS, 3-PLYS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN
CARPETINGS,
At 25 per cent. lower than last season's prices.
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
No. 832 ARCH STREET,
3 19 2mrp Below Ninth, South Side.

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,
RUGS, DRUGGETS,
Stair and Hall Carpetings,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
PRICES ALL REDUCED.
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT STREET,
3 5 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

NEW CARPETINGS.
We are now opening a full line of
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
AND
MATTINGS,
OF ALL GRADES,
Which we are offering at greatly reduced prices from last season.
LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART,
No. 635 MARKET Street,
2 24 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE, ETC.

CHARLES E. CLARK,
BEDDING
AND
Cottage Furniture,
No. 11 North ELEVENTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
BEST QUALITY OF SPRING MATTRESSES.
Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Towel Racks, Rocking Chairs, etc.
Pew Cushions, Feathers and Down, Comfortables and Blankets. [3 15 tuths2m
TUCKER'S SPRINGS AND HOWE'S COTS.

AVERILL BARLOW,
Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CABINET FURNITURE,
FACTORY, 1126 and 1128 CHARLOTTE Street.
Warerooms, No. 1117 CHESNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Furniture at private sale, at manufacturers' prices.
Auction Sales every Tuesday at 10 A. M.
Consignments solicited from first-class manufacturers and dealers. All goods warranted.
3 2 1mrp B. SCOTT, JR., Auctioneer.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,
Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in
Upholstery Goods,
Car Trimmings,
Cabinet Makers' and Undertakers' Findings.
Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,
Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding,
ETC. ETC., [3 18 3m5p
Wholesale and Retail.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

THE SECOND GREAT FIRE IN GALVESTON.
ONE MILLION DOLLARS OF PROPERTY DESTROYED!
HERRING'S SAFES
PRESERVE THEIR CONTENTS IN EVERY INSTANCE, WHILE SOME OF OTHER MAKERS FAIL.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 25, 1870.
Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New York.

DEAR SIRS:—We beg to inform you that during the night of the 23d inst. another very destructive conflagration took place in this city, destroying property valued at not less than one million dollars.

There were a number of your Safes in the fire, and every one thus far opened has proved entirely satisfactory, while the contents of other makers' were more or less injured.

Yours, A. W. & E. P. CLEGG.

SPECIAL DESPATCH BY TELEGRAPH.
A FURTHER ACCOUNT.
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
GALVESTON, Texas, March 3, 1870.
Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, New York.

Your Champion Safes have stood this second large fire splendidly; saved their contents in every instance; some safes of other makers burned up.

J. J. GREEN.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES,
"the most reliable protection from fire now known."
HERRING'S NEW PATENT CHAMPION BANKERS' SAFES,

Combining wrought iron and hardened steel, and iron welded with the Patent Franklinite or "Spiegel Eisen," afford protection against burglars to an extent not heretofore known.

Dwelling-house Safes for silver plate, valuables, jewelry, silks, laces, etc. All safes warranted dry.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 BROADWAY, corner Murray street, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans.
3 15 tuths 6t

DRY GOODS.

A CARD.
SHEPPARD,
VAN HARLINGEN
& ARRISON,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
Will continue the sale of their LARGE STOCK OF FINE GOODS, at
EXTRAORDINARILY LOW PRICES
Making a difference of about 33⅓ PER CENT. from former prices, being more than equal to the
GREAT DECLINE IN GOLD.

Our old stock we are selling rapidly, and NEW GOODS are BEING RECEIVED DAILY, so that our Store shall continue to present to buyers the GREATEST POSSIBLE ATTRACTIONS AND BARGAINS, in all descriptions of

Shirting and Fronting Linens,
Table Cloths, Table Linens, Napkins, Doylies,
Of entirely new and elegant patterns.
Towels and Towellings of every description,
Marseilles Quilts,
AND ALL VARIETIES OF
House-furnishing Dry Goods.
FURNITURE COVERINGS, CRETONNES, AND CHINTZES.
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
REAL LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
ALSO,
An unusually large and attractive stock of FIRST-CLASS WHITE GOODS, PIQUES, TIDIES, HDKFS, and STAPLE EMBROIDERIES.
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
3 9 wthstu10trp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS,
Best of makes, at lowest prices possible.
NEW DIMITY BANDS, choice, needle wrought.
NEW THREAD LACE COLLARS.
Job lot REAL LACE COLLARS, from 25 cents up.
NEW IMITATION CROCHET LACES, from 2 cents a yard up.
A NOVELTY IN RUFFLINGS, very desirable.
NEW PIQUES, retailing at jobbing prices.
NEW PLAIDS, below the lowest gold decline.
NEW FRENCH MUSLINS, 2 yards wide, extra fine, 50 and 60 cents.
Job lot nice FRENCH PLAID AND STRIPED ORGANDY, 25 cents.
SOFT AND HARD FINISHED CAMBRICS.
FRENCH NAINSOOKS AND TARLETANS.
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PLAIN AND BIRD'S-EYE LINEN.
A SPECIALTY.
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Especial attention is called to our LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, being the very best goods in the market, all the latest styles, and warranted to give satisfaction.
VESTIBULE LACES, AND MECHLIN for altar purposes, at
LEMAISTRE & ROSS',
No. 212 North EIGHTH Street,
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1853 17th ANNIVERSARY, 1870
THURSDAY, MARCH 10.
(Seventeen Years on Spring Garden Street.)
Dry Goods Unprecedentedly Cheap.
"THORNLEY'S,"
Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN

We have now a most complete stock of Seasonable and Desirable Goods, bought cheap and selling cheap.
SUPERLATIVE BLACK SILKS.
BEAUTIFUL SILK POPLINS.
EXCEEDINGLY RICH FRENCH CHINTZES.
BARNSLEY AND POWER-LOOM TABLE LINENS, WHITE PIQUES, PLAID MUSLINS, BEST KID GLOVES, CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, MARSEILLES QUILTS, Etc. Etc.

If ladies desire to shop pleasantly and economically, they will come direct to our store.

If from a distance, they can ride to the door, and will save car hire in the smallest purchase.

All goods, delivered free of charge, promptly and carefully.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
DEALERS IN BETTER CLASS OF
DRY GOODS, SPRING of 1870.

Department	A	Black Silks.
Department	B	Fancy Silks.
Department	C	Dress Goods.
Department	D	Spring Shawls.
Department	E	White Goods.
Department	F	Black Goods.
Department	G	Lawns and Organdies.
Department	H	Hosiery, Gloves, Collars, etc.

N. B.—Families supplied with the best of DRY GOODS, on gold prices. 2 12 stuth3m

GREAT BARGAINS IN
Black Silks.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN JAPANESE SILKS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN JAPANESE SILKS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN IRISH POPLINS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN IRISH POPLINS.
THE ENTIRE STOCK MARKED DOWN TO GOLD AT PAR.
Specie Given Out in Change.
GEO. D. WISHAM,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,
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MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
has a large assortment of FINE MILLINERY Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets an Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc.

D. W. STUART,
No. 1233 CHESNUT Street,
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THE DURABILITY OF
PATENT WOOD HANGINGS
HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY TESTED DURING THE PAST WINTER. HOT ROOMS, EXPOSED TO FURNACE OR OTHER HEAT, WITH MORE OR LESS STEAM, THE WALLS OF WHICH HAVE BEEN COVERED FOR A YEAR, ARE NOW IN AS GOOD CONDITION AS WHEN THE WOOD WAS FIRST HUNG,
WITHOUT CRACKING, BLISTERING, OR SHRINKING.
OUR PAST EXPERIENCE ENABLES US TO APPLY THESE BEAUTIFUL HANGINGS IN A MORE ARTISTIC AND MUCH LESS EXPENSIVE MANNER THAN HERETOFORE.

FINANCIAL.

THE BONDS
OF THE
Chicago, Danville and Vincennes
RAILROAD CO.
UPON EXAMINATION WILL BE FOUND TO BE
The Cheapest and the Best
Yet Offered to the Public.
THIS WILL BE BORNE OUT BY

The rich country the Road traverses, with its agricultural and mineral resources;

The cash subscribed to the Capital Stock;

The excellence of the 55 miles already built, and its full equipment;

The plans completed and money expended for vigorous finishing of the Line in the Spring;

The excessive earnings to accrue from the completion of the whole line;

The ample Sinking Fund for the certain redemption of the Bonds;

The very liberal interest, running over a term of 40 years;

The security afforded by Registry;

The Mortgage covering the entire Road, Equipment, Franchises, and all Property, present and future—indeed the security of twice the amount of Bonds issued;

The low currency price they are now offered at.

All this is verified in detail in the complete Pamphlet, which can be had of us.

We KNOW these Bonds to be good, and we know the character and capacity of the Company's estimates can be implicitly relied upon to give these Bonds the highest standard. We therefore freely and fully recommend them.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
MERCHANTS,
No. 54 CLIFF Street, New York,
Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

We have these Bonds at 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST, and heartily recommend them to our friends and the public.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
3 5 stuth1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED
Offer For Sale $2,000,000
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RR. CO.
GENERAL MORTGAGE
Six Per Cent. Bonds
At 92½ and Interest added to Date of Purchase.
All free from State tax, and issued in sums of $1000.

These Bonds are Coupon and Registered—interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter, April and October.

The bonds secured by this mortgage are issued to WISTAR MORRIS and JOSIAH BACON, Trustees, who cannot, under its provisions, deliver to the Company, at any time, an amount of bonds exceeding the full-paid capital stock of the Company—limited to $35,000,000.

Enough of these bonds are withheld to pay off all existing liens upon the property of the Company, to meet which at maturity it now holds ample means independently of the bonds to be reserved by the Trustees for that purpose, making the bonds practically a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all its railways, their equipment, real estate, etc. etc.

The gross revenue of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1869 was $17,250,811, or nearly twenty-eight per cent. of the capital and debts of the Company at the end of that year.

Since 1857 the dividends to the Stockholders have averaged nearly eleven and one-half per cent. per annum after paying interest on its bonds and passing annually a large amount to the credit of construction account.

The security upon which the bonds are based is, therefore, of the most ample character, and places them on a par with the very best National securities.

For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
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W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen.

PAPER HANGINGS.
OUR ASSORTMENT OF PAPER HANGINGS COMPRISES THE LATEST, BEST, AND MOST ELEGANT PATTERNS MANUFACTURED IN THIS COUNTRY OR IMPORTED FROM EUROPE, AND OUR
Corps of Skilled Workmen,
FOR APPLYING EITHER THE WOOD OR PAPER HANGINGS, CANNOT BE EXCELLED. PARTIES IN WANT OF
WALL DECORATIONS
ARE REQUESTED TO PAY US A VISIT AND EXAMINE OUR STYLES.
D. W. STUART,
No. 1233 CHESNUT Street,
3 24 thstu3t PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.
$1,000,000 First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company, of Virginia.
Principal and Interest Payable in Coin,
Free of U. S. Government Tax.

The road is sixty-two miles long, connecting Fredericksburg, via Orange Court House, with Charlottesville, which is the point of junction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio river, and the extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg. It forms the shortest connecting link in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest, and West, to the Pacific Ocean. It passes through a rich section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the road, and it must command an abundant share of through trade, from the fact of its being a SHORT CUT TO TIDEWATER ON THE POTOMAC AT THE FARTHEST INLAND POINT WHERE DEEP WATER FOR HEAVY SHIPPING CAN BE FOUND ON WHOLE LENGTH OF THE ATLANTIC COAST.

From Charlottesville to tidewater by this route the distance is 40 miles less than via Alexandria; 65 miles less than via Richmond and West Point; 124 miles less than via Norfolk.

The mortgage is limited to $16,000 per mile of completed and equipped road—(the estimated cost of the road to the Company, furnished and equipped, will exceed $30,000 per mile, thus giving the bondholders an unusual margin, the bonded debt of the other Virginia roads being from $20,000 to $30,000 per mile)—and is issued to
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, AS TRUSTEES FOR THE BONDHOLDERS,
and the security is first-class in every respect.

A SINKING FUND is also provided, which will reduce the principal of the debt TWO-THIRDS of its entire amount in advance of the maturity of the bonds.

We have investigated the advantages of this Railroad and the merits of the enterprise, and confidently recommend these bonds to our customers and the public.

DRAKE BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 16 Broad street, New York.

A limited number of the Bonds (issued in denominations of $500 and $1000) are offered at 92½ and interest from November 1, in currency, and at this price are the CHEAPEST GOLD INTEREST BEARING SECURITIES IN THE MARKET.

Maps and Pamphlets, which explain satisfactorily every question that can possibly be raised by a party seeking a safe and profitable investment, will be furnished on application.

SAMUEL WORK,
BANKER,
No. 25 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 14mth

DREXEL & CO.
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., | DREXEL, HARJES & Co.
New York. | Paris. [31

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST
SAFE DEPOSIT
AND INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN
THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING,
No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
CAPITAL, $500,000.

For SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter alone holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

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PERSONAL.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Whereas, as we are informed, some person is representing himself in various cities as an Agent, direct from the house of
JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS,
For the sale of their Pens,
This is to state that such claim is FALSE; *the man is an* IMPOSTOR; *no travelling Agents are employed.*
Our goods may always be had of Stationers, etc., and wholesale at the
MANUFACTURERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 91 JOHN St., New York.
JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS.
3 14 mwf1m HENRY OWEN, Attorney.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE to the City Treasurer for new certificates for the following City six per cent. loans, free from all taxes:—
Certificate No. 19,063, Loan No. 34, dated November 6, 1867, $30,000.
Certificate No. 2848, New Loan, dated November 22, 1867, $1000.
Certificate No. 19,331, Liabilities, dated November 26, 1867, $1000.
Certificate No. 19,333, Municipal Loan, dated November 26, 1867, $1000.
Certificate No. 640, Water Loan, dated May 8, 1868, $1000.
Certificate No. 25,146, Park Loan, dated April 2, 1869, $1000.
1 27 th 3m

GEN. LOGAN'S MILITARY BILL.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

It was once wittily said in jest, "Give me the luxuries and I will dispense with the necessaries of life;" but in sober, serious earnest, some members of Congress say, "Give us conclusions and we can dispense with facts"—at least they act in conformity with such views.

How safe the generality of retrenchment and reform, the halloo of demagogues, that sends in full cry the pack of fools! The wise are in favor of both; retrenchment sometimes, reform always—seeing that in human concerns there is always need of it. But what retrenchment and reform? Ah, there the question narrows amazingly. We look askance, for instance, upon retrenchment and reform which seem to court the light of day, and the foundation of which, nevertheless, contains misstatement, suppression, and garbling of the truth. We are not satisfied with conclusions founded upon airy nothing, we believe in the utility of the stubbornness of facts; and therefore we cannot mutely rest contented with the hue and cry of retrenchment and reform, when a question so momentous as the honor of the nation is at stake.

The question is not the broad one whether or not retrenchment and reform are necessary, but whether the retrenchment and reform represented by General Logan's bill are just retrenchment and reform. If not, then if the nation tends to dishonor itself, and heeds no other cry than "let us look to our purse," we say, look to your honor for the sake of your purse, for they are inseparably connected. If the military and naval service be made to feel that, in time of war, the future offers them labor, wounds, glory, and rank, and, in time of peace, deprivation of that of which they can be shorn, farewell both army and navy! Who would seek either service? or if there be some so base, what sort of a service would it then be? The tenure of rewards and honors in a profession whose members brave death to secure them cannot in the nature of things be less than during life. If we try to make it otherwise, the profession of arms must, as an honorable one, cease to exist, and become the trade of *condottiere*.

Where did General Logan, contrasting the French army with ours, learn that its staff is relatively and absolutely smaller than ours? He surely did not mean to quibble—our staff, so-called, comprising officers of several departments unknown to the organization of that of the French. He could not have met with the statement in official documents, for it is not to be found there. Then he must have got it by hearsay or by intuition. At any rate, and for the reason that, although the word staff does in this country correspond to the phrase état-major (staff), in France, the things are different, General Logan's statement is incorrect. Again, General Logan made the statement that six hundred and sixty-three staff officers who in 1860 were mostly lieutenants and captains are now all majors, lieutenant-colonels, colonels, and brigadier-generals. Here occur two errors of fact. In the first place, the officers referred to are, according to the *Army Register*, six hundred and nineteen in number, not six hundred and sixty-three; and, in the second place, three hundred and thirty-five, or more than a half of them, are, according to the *Army Register*, below the rank of major.

We care comparatively little whether General Sherman's salary is or is not too high for his position and deserts, but it does nearly concern all the nation that if it be reduced it be not on false pretences. Yet General Logan, speaking in advocacy of its reduction, mentioned that the Chief Justice of the United States receives only $6500 per annum, and failed to remind his hearers that a bill pending before Congress gave the Chief Justice $12,000 per annum, and full pay to the Chief and Associate Justices whenever they retire.

In the comparison by General Logan of the military establishment of this country with that of France and of Russia, he failed to mention that the area of this country is over fourteen times as great as that of France; and that Russia, although she has an area even greater than ours, is not obliged to garrison petty posts over a vast extent of frontier. As for France, although possessing two frontiers, she has but one of limited extent to guard, and her stationing of troops is prescribed purely by convenience of quartering. General Logan did not mention the great difference in the labor involved in supplying an army stationed over a large area, compared with the labor of supplying one stationed over a small area. He did not mention, and, being chairman of the Military Committee of the House, he could hardly have been unaware of the fact, that, so heavy at present are, and for a long time have been, the duties of the Corps of Engineers, it is obliged to employ ninety civil engineers.

Much more might be said of the spirit with which this important subject has been considered and presented to Congress and the people. Mr. Platt considerately moved to strike out the fourth section of the bill to reduce the major-generals to three, because he did not wish to throw upon the President the disagreeable duty of designating who should be mustered out. Surely, if it is right to reduce the number of major-generals, the disagreeableness of the President's part in the duty should not stand in the way of its performance.

Not alone by lavish praise and reward of men who distinguish themselves in the field are high *morale* and efficiency in armies maintained. The real soldier, although the emanation of war, is the creation of peace. Better by far let our war material rust and rot away than tamper with the spirit of our army. "*Il ne faut pas brutaliser la machine.*" To be just, change in the army should be prospective. It should not affect those who have so fairly won their emoluments and their honors. Let it not be said that what the nation conferred it withdrew. The faith of a nation is tacitly pledged to its military and naval officers, whose very education has unfitted them for other careers. Nothing but poverty can justify it in dismissing them from its service, and nothing under heaven, in degrading them.

Bryn Mahr.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

This new town on the Pennsylvania Railroad, north of Whitehall station, is beginning to show vigorous signs of improvement. That portion of the railroad extending from Athensville to Rosemont, designed to avoid the sharp curve at Whitehall, has been graded, the bridges completed, and the contractors have commenced laying the track preparatory to the completion of the work in early summer. Several fine avenues have been laid out and graded in Bryn Mahr, and two elegant double houses are nearly ready for occupancy. During this spring and summer a number of magnificent residences will be built, and the place otherwise improved, in anticipation of making it one of the most attractive places in the vicinity of Philadelphia. It is sufficient to say that this is a Pennsylvania Railroad enterprise, and will become deservedly popular, as we understand the company design to offer greater facilities to their local travel this summer than during any former period. It is rumored that trains will run nearly every hour in the day. Should such be the case, this section will become as populous as Germantown in a very few years, and far more desirable for residences.

Other magnificent improvements are going forward in the same neighborhood by Mr. Charles Wheeler, Mr. John M. Kennedy, and Mr. Isaac H. Evans. The two former are private residences, and the latter a private boarding-house. Mr. Evans has located his house on the Lancaster pike, within three or four minutes walk of the present Whitehall station and about the same distance from the contemplated station at Bryn Mahr, so that his guests will have it very convenient going to and from the house to the trains. The new house built by Isaac N. Flounders, of Media, has been named "Summit Grove," from two facts—the first that it occupies the highest ground in the neighborhood, and the second that it is located in a beautiful grove. The house is 80 feet front by 40 feet in depth, with a wing 28 by 33 feet. It is three stories high, and presents a commanding aspect, from every point, for miles round. Surrounding "Summit Grove" is a piazza 266 feet long and 10 feet wide. The first floor is divided into a parlor 40 by 23 feet; a reception-room and office, each 18 by 20 feet; a dining hall 40 by 27 feet; kitchen, 18 by 28 feet, and large laundry and wash-rooms. The main hall is 9 feet wide, and the hall extending from the dining room to the parlor, between the office and reception-room, 6 feet wide. Between the dining-room and kitchen there are two pantries, each 12 feet square, with 4 feet entry between. The ceilings are 11 feet high. The second floor is divided into 22 rooms, averaging 12 by 16½ feet—sixteen of which are arranged in sets with communicating doors between each two.

They are all admirably ventilated with large transoms and windows. The hall extending through the main building is six feet wide, and that through the wing four feet. On this floor are two large bathrooms, containing all the modern conveniences, including an abundant supply of hot and cold water. The third story contains thirteen rooms similar in size to those on the second floor. The second story is ten feet in the clear, and the third nine feet. Each room will contain gas, and a register for heating when required. The "Summit Grove" furnishes a magnificent view of the Delaware river for several miles, and vessels can be seen quite plainly. Germantown, Chestnut Hill, Conshohocken, Villa Nova College, and many other points of interest and beauty are readily discernible. Mr. Evans has wisely selected his location and constructed a house for comfort, convenience, and luxury. It is the best arranged house for the purpose in the vicinity of this great city, and cannot fail to become popular, if he supplies his table as bountifully as was his invariable custom at Brookfield last summer. In the splendid lawn surrounding the house is an ice-house 20 feet square and deep, well filled with clear, crystal ice, and an extensive livery stable is to be built before the season opens on the first of June. This section of country is well supplied with churches. Within a mile and a half of "Summit Grove" the Presbyterians, Friends, Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, Lutherans, and Catholics have commodious churches. We predict a large population in Bryn Mahr in a very few years. Passing through the place yesterday, we were surprised to find that so large a number of lots has been secured by many of our well-known citizens, who design improving them during this year.

Physical Changes in the Great American Desert.

The *Inland Empire* has the following statement concerning the process of change going on all over the great inland desert between California and Missouri:—

For some time past there has been a question before the people of this basin and of the plains east of the Rocky Mountains that has as yet failed to be satisfactorily answered. It is: Why are the streams carrying more water than in former years? The great plains are fast losing their arid nature, and through them are running streams in places where twenty years ago there was not a drop of water; and where at that time there were small streams, they are now very much enlarged. In many cases, this change has been of great value, as it has given to the traveller a supply of water that had previously been denied. When the first emigrants crossed the Plains to California, the great objection urged to the trip was the scarcity of water on the great part of the route. Within a few years this has been all changed, and in the beds of old streams that were dry when first found, there is now water for all the purposes required.

The Laramie Plains are not now destitute of water, whereas some years ago there was none, and the traveller had to carry water on passing over them. There can be no doubt that, for the last ten years, there has been a continued increase of water throughout the whole desert country between the Missouri and the Sierra Nevada. The Arkansas was dry in 1862, from the Pawnee Fork to the Cimaron crossing, and previous to that time the Pecos was dried up, so that at many places the people were obliged to dig for water. And the Moro valley and plains were at that time almost destitute of vegetation. Now the vegetation is luxurious, and it is one of the very best wheat-growing sections.

Denver was built on the banks of an extinct creek, which it was supposed would remain dry, but, after the settlement, to the astonishment of the people, it became quite a stream, and is now crossed by bridges. The Huerfano, the Roya Pecos, and others that were dry during the summer months, ten years ago, are now constantly running in fair streams. We are satisfied that along the whole line of the Union Pacific Railroad there is much more moisture in the earth than there was only a few years since. Again, Salt Lake is seven feet higher than it was ten years ago, and it is constantly rising, and it has been urged by those who have paid attention to the subject, that the rise of water there would produce a solution of the Mormon question before Congress would act upon it. When the Salt Lake shall rise a few feet higher we shall look for its overthrow to reach the Shell Creek range, as evidently at one time water did cover what is now only an arid valley, not direct in its course, but cut up with ranges, still the continued valley can be traced. This great increase of water will work a great revolution in the opinion of the people as to the capacity of the great plains for agricultural purposes.

The only reason why the great plains cannot be made into good fruit farms is the lack of water and timber, as the land in richness has no superior. The increase of water of which we have spoken will do away with one objection, and the discovery of coal over a distance east of Salt Lake for over six hundred miles will obviate the other. The man who travels over the Union Pacific Railroad twenty-five years from this time will find that the sage brush has given way to crops of all kinds growing in the greatest luxuriance, and that the sturdy farmers with happy homes have taken the places of the wandering red men. In our own State this increase of moisture has been noticed, and the old settlers do not hesitate to say that in many places the streams have increased more than one-fourth in size during the past five years, and in some places where there was no water then there are now small but constantly running streams.

—The Legislature of Wisconsin has appealed to Congress to exempt that State next year from the provisions of the general law providing for the election of Congressmen on the second Tuesday of October, as under the State constitution the election of State officers takes place in November, and it cannot be legally changed in season.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN

Combination Button-Hole

AND

SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN, a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.

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DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

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WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.

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Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

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GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.

IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.

Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.

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OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 13m

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DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

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STOCK BROKERS,

No. 39 South THIRD Street.

ADVANCES MADE ON GOOD COLLATERAL PAPER.

Most complete facilities for Collecting Maturing Country Obligations at low cost.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 1 26§

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Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

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At 90 Per Cent. and Accrued Interest.

The interest is payable first days of January and July, in Philadelphia, FREE OF STATE TAX.

We recommend them as an unquestionable security for investment.

The debt of Allegheny City being comparatively small, the security offered is equal to that of the City of Philadelphia, the difference in price making them a very desirable and cheap security.

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LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 3 25

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2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship's option.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.

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City of Brussels, Saturday, March 26, 1 P. M.
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City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, April 5, 8 A. M.
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And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

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Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$30
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Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
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No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

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Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

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Steamships insure at lowest rates.

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THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

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TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin............$140 | Second Cabin............$85

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(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin............$145 | Second Cabin............$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

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READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

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PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

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TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

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ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.

Full guarantee and moderate prices.

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We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

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All work promptly attended to.

Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. 11

THE APRIL MAGAZINES.

"THE GALAXY."

The April number of the *Galaxy* has the following table of contents:—

"Put Yourself in His Place," by Charles Reade. Chapters XXXVIII and XXXIX. (With an illustration.) "Mr. Raymond and Journalism," by L. J. Jennings. "Letters from Havana. Laure d'Hauterive to Angela Gaynor." III. By E. de M. "Exile," by H. H. "Ten Years in Rome. The Propaganda." "An Editor's Tales. No. IV. The Spotted Dog. Part I, The Attempt," by Anthony Trollope. "Eugenie, Empress of the French," by Justin McCarthy. "Pine Plank," by James T. McKay. "The Case of Hamlet the Younger," by Richard Grant White. "The Future of New York." "The Galaxy Miscellany." "Drift Wood," by Philip Quilibet. "Literature and Art." "Nebulæ," by the editor.

From the paper entitled "Ten Years in Rome" we quote the following particulars about the College of the Propaganda:—

Surprise is sometimes expressed at the lack of culture in Romish missionaries. This is by no means strange. A boy who has never wandered beyond the enchanted circle of the Hartz, being useless for anything else, but having a talent for saying his beads, is supposed to have a vocation to the priesthood. His friends interest the cure and the bishop, and a subscription is got up, enough to send him in the cheapest way to Rome. He has his open letter of commendation written in Latin, which secures him guidance on his way. He is addressed like a consignment of goods "To Cardinal Barnabo." I remember once seeing four such specimens. They wore sabots stuffed with straw, coarse homespun, and carried a general appearance of grease and lager. It would have puzzled Gall to detect the bump of piety in them; but these were the raw material of missionaries whose pattern is Francis Xavier. They are not learned, except in sufficient Latin to say mass intelligibly and pass ordination. Their idea of conversion is to baptize: their display of the glory of the gospel is by rosaries, pictures, and crucifixes. "We like this," said a Buddhist to one such, "for all the barbarians are becoming Buddhists." Any means are at the missionary's discretion, if the gross total of his converts increases. As to their sincerity or conviction, that is quite another thing. Equipped with two suits of clothes, a breviary, vestments for mass, a chalice and paten and crucifix, a consecrated slab for an altar, and a warm cloak, the newly-ordained priest is sent wherever the Prefect determines. It is a question of want of men, not of the fitness of the men sent. The mission field is mapped out before him, and he disposes of his available forces where he can to the best advantage numerically. You will find the phlegmatic Teuton, equally with the ardent Asiatic, fired by one impulse—success. They will convert, and be heard of as successful men by their old tutors and the Prefect. Ignorant, uncultivated, boorish, unacquainted with the commonest forms of society, but yet zealous almost to frenzy, brave, determined, undaunted, they are the men the Propaganda can use. Every year, many a youth goes to certain death from yellow fever in Sierra Leone, to pestilential lagoons in Southern India, and to the treachery and cruelty of Japan and China; but he cannot look back or ask why.

The Congregation of the Index is a choice engine of the Propaganda. It seeks not only to leaven the Protestant mind with the principles of Trent, but to repress any contrary development in the minds of Catholics. It is opposed to liberalism as to Anglicanism. Monsignor Maret and "Janus" are on a level with Dr. Pusey and Henry Ward Beecher. The reader may not be aware of the *modus operandi* of the famous Congregation of the Index. There is a prohibition against heretical books and books considered of a dangerous tendency to either morals or doctrine. The catalogue of books prohibited to indiscriminate reading is called "Index Prohibitory." In the case of other books which are considered partially erroneous, or in need of revision, the "Index Expurgatory" is provided. This sets forth what passages are to be expunged or altered so that they shall become innocuous. It is presided over by a cardinal with a staff of secretaries. It is used generally as a means of fighting liberalism. When a book cannot be answered, and is becoming popular, it is placed on the Index. "Suppose it is," I hear a Protestant say, "what then?" To read it becomes a mortal sin, which unabsolved will incur damnation. This was the action of the Propaganda in the case of Mr. Ffoulkes, Bishop Maret, and "Janus." It is not necessary that a book should be intrinsically bad, if its author is a heretic or suspected. All books written by Protestants, from the orthodox version of the Holy Bible to the smallest tract of the Methodists, are prohibited. It takes a wider range still. It supposes science is secretly inimical. Bossuet describes a heretic as "one who has an opinion." The Syllabus (proposition 13) defines as erroneous those who think "the method and principles whereby the ancient scholastic doctors cultivated theology are unsuited to the necessities of our time and the progress of the sciences." Casuistry, which at various times has condoned every crime conceived by a depraved imagination, was the principal method of the ancient scholastic doctors. Against this, science and decency protest; *ergo*, science and decency ought to be placed on the Index. The works of Bacon, Locke, Laplace, Galileo, Newton, Humboldt, Goethe, Schiller, Milton, Dante, Leibnitz, and nearly all great modern names in science and belles-letters, are on the Index. In one compartment—among a choice collection of literary filth and moral garbage, seemingly gathered by some one anxious to find how low human nature had sunk—I found the Bible of King James and Hooker's "Ecclesiastical Polity" side by side with the "Decameron" and "Pantagruel." Yet it is by reading the writings of Protestants that Romanists achieve a reputation for learning. If a priest confines himself strictly to the literature prescribed by the Index, he can never emerge from a state of gross ignorance. Of course such a mental condition is best suited to the Propaganda, which seeks passive obedience, not thoughtful acquiescence from moral conviction. "You have no business to think," said Cardinal Franzoni to the writer; "we think for you."

When a book is placed on the "Index Prohibitory," this is the order of procedure:—The Cardinal Prefect appoints some doctor of divinity to read it and mark the passages which controvert the doctrines and discipline of the Church. His conduct in this particular is guided by certain standard regulations. First, if a book is ostensibly hostile to the Holy See, and written by a Protestant or schismatic, it is *prima facie* condemnable, because the writer's mind may be supposed more or less under Satanical influences. In such cases, reading is quite formal. Second, if a book is ostensibly hostile, but written by a Catholic, for instance "Janus," it is to be careful examined, to ascertain whether it has indications of a state of mind in the author meriting excommunication, major or minor, or *lata sententia*, according as these indications point to a permanent conviction, or a passing impression. The book may be an isolated act, like a mortal sin in the life of a good Christian; if so, the author is not condemned. And third, a book may not be worthy of condemnation from error of doctrine or viciousness, and yet have a tendency to free thinking, and the erection of some other standard of arbitration than the dictum of the Holy See. In this case it is relegated to the "Index Expurgatorius."

When a book is unreservedly condemned, a hole is bored through it with an auger, in which is inserted a small stake, with this formula:—"So be it unto the body of the impious writer!" This used to precede burning by the executioner. Hundreds of such works are thus fettered, with the word "Condemned" inscribed upon them. The author is allowed, if a Romanist, the option of public retraction or excommunication. This was recently done in the case of Mr. Ffoulkes. If a book is only partially condemned, the objectable passages are blotted out with ink, and while it is wet, dry vermilion in powder is thickly strewn over it. This prevents the restoration of the words by aqua fortis. The late Cardinal Mai recovered Cicero's "De Republica" from the library of the Index, because, happily, no vermilion had been used. I have seen a folio Chrysostom, with numerous erasures of this kind. In this list are the works of Hallam, Robertson ("Charles V"), Young ("Night Thoughts"), Walton, Sherlock, Tillotson, Burnet, Bingham, Bossuet, Pascal, Fenelon, Du Pin, and Bellarmine. The Holy Scriptures in the vernacular are always placed on the first list with stringent additions to the sentence of censure. "This book must not be read indiscriminately, lest the temerity of men cause more evil than good to arise therefrom." Without a license from the Congregation of the Propaganda, it is a mortal sin to print Bibles, to sell them, or read them in public or private.

"HARPER'S."

From Turner & Co. and from Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, we have received the April number of *Harper's Magazine*, which has the following articles:—

"The War in Paraguay," General M. T. McMahon, with fourteen illustrations; "Lost Days;" "Count Otto von Bismark," S. S. Conant, with nine illustrations; "Among the Silk-worms and Velvet Looms," O. M. Spencer, with twenty-one illustrations; "Beautiful Child," W. A. H. Sigourney; "Frederick the Great, V. The Death of Frederick William, and the Ascension of Frederick the Second," with five illustrations; "Around the World on Skates," T. B. Thorpe, with one illustration; "Linda's Young Lady," D. R. Castleton; "Together," Carl Spencer; "A Brave Lady" (concluded), by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," with two illustrations; "Revealed in a Song," Justin McCarthy; "The Indian—What We Should Do with Him," Colonel George Ward Nichols; "Bathsheba Carew's Curse," Jane G. Austin; "The Great Gold Conspiracy," John Bonner; "Anteros," by the author of "Guy Livingstone;" "Border Reminiscences," General R. R. Marcy; Editor's Easy Chair; Editor's Literary Record; Editor's Scientific Record; Editor's Historical Record; Editor's Drawer.

From the article entitled "Among the Silk-worms and Velvet Looms" we quote the following:—

Count Dandolo estimates that the silk-worms from an ounce of seed (40,000) require eight hundred and eighteen kilograms, or about eighteen hundred pounds, of leaves for their consumption. Other *bacologists* place it as high as nine hundred and seventy-five kilograms. Of this amount they will consume less than the 1-227th part in the first period, and about 7·9 in the fifth or last period. Forty thousand silk-worms, with skilful culture, should produce ninety kilograms, or about two hundred pounds of cocoons. The average price of cocoons of all qualities throughout Italy for 1868, as taken from the official statistics, was seven francs and twenty-eight centimes a kilogram, or sixty-six cents per pound. From this it will appear that the silk-worms arising from an ounce of seed, costing from twenty-five to thirty francs an ounce, and consuming something less than two thousand pounds of mulberry leaves, will produce about two hundred pounds of cocoons, worth in Italy, on an average, six hundred and seventy-five francs, or one hundred and thirty-five dollars in gold, and, judging from the relative cost of silks, worth two or three times that amount in the United States.

The production of silk in Italy, though still one of the principal branches of Italian industry, has of late years, owing to the disease of the silk-work, considerably diminished. It is estimated that Lombardy alone has fallen off during the last eight years to the amount of four hundred millions of francs. In Piedmont, which may, perhaps, be taken as a fair sample of the rest of Italy, the production of cocoons, which in 1861 amounted to 3,934,010 kilograms, had gradually fallen off until 1865, when it produced only 1,157,470 kilograms. In 1868, however, the production rose to 3,036,220 kilograms. And yet the quantity of silk produced in Italy is not only greater than all the rest of Europe together, but is more prized as to quality, on account of its beauty, color, brilliancy, and softness.

Kolb, in his "Handbuch der Vergleichenden Statistik," estimates the whole European production for 1862 at four hundred and fifteen millions, while that of Italy alone was two hundred and eighty-five millions.

The history of sericulture in America, though antedating the Revolutionary war in its origin, may be summed up in a very few words.

"The culture of the mulberry tree in Virginia was encouraged by James I, and the coronation robe of Charles II was spun from Virginia silk. Silk husbandry was introduced at an early day into Louisiana, and a state robe was made from Georgia silk in 1735 for Queen Caroline. In 1749 the export of cocoons was 1000 pounds, and in 1766 it had reached 20,000 pounds. Afterwards a decline resulted from the withdrawal of the Government bounty.

"Pennsylvania and New Jersey about this time became interested in the business, and Dr. Franklin, in 1770, sent seeds, mulberry cuttings, and silk-worms' eggs for distribution. A silk manufactory was established in Philadelphia in 1771, which received cocoons for several years. A court dress of silk from cocoons of Lancaster county was acknowledged with a present of lands. New Jersey planted mulberry groves exclusively, and New York made similar experiments. Connecticut and Massachusetts led this interest in the Eastern States. The Revolutionary War put an end to all these enterprises.

"In the revival of industry at the commencement of this century renewed efforts to establish the silk business are observed. In 1819 five tons of raw material were produced in Mansfield, Connecticut. In 1842 the New York State prison at Auburn produced $13,000 worth of sewing-silk. In 1840 the total domestic product of silk was 60,000 pounds, valued at $250,000; in 1844 400,000 pounds, worth $1,500,000: and in 1850 only 14,673 pounds. In 1860 Connecticut, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New York produced $5,000,000 worth of sewing-silk, some silk stuffs, ladies' trimmings, and other goods. Philadelphia and New York manufacture about $2,300,000 of the articles annually. The business, in all its branches, has greatly increased since 1860."

Mr. Prevost, one of our most successful silk growers, expresses the opinion that California, owing to the mildness and dryness of its climate, is better adapted to the culture of the silk-worm than any other country in the world. This opinion is strengthened by the fact that the cocoons of California were among the finest exhibited at the French Exposition. Utah Territory, he thinks, is also admirably adapted to silk culture, and mentions the fact that Brigham Young, with his usual sagacity, has already planted out one hundred and sixty acres in mulberry trees.

From these observations, and from the fact that recent experiments seem to indicate that the osage orange may be substituted successfully for the mulberry, it is sincerely to be hoped that, while sericulture, owing to the disease among the silk-worms, is declining in Europe, it may so enlist the services of our scientific as well as practical men as to become at no distant day one of the most profitable branches of our agricultural industry.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A. M., 12·45 Noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M., and 12·20 noon, passing Reading at 7·23 A. M., and 2·05 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon, and 6·35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 wtmf

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. Line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9·30 and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4·05, 4·35, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3½, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6·25, 7, 7½, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., 4½ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6¼ A. M., 4½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8·00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·15, 4·40, and 8·25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·30 and 7·05 P. M

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·25, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 6·45, and 9·20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2·30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2·25 P. M. train will leave at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
111 President and General Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.

ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at

721 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
1 21 tf Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n..10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	6·30 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Accommodation	12·11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express	12·55 P. M.
Southern Express	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations, Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9·35 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·40 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	8·20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	8·40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	4·00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	3·30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	12·45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at

8·15 A. M., Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Mail for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation. Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and way stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

(Saturdays only.)

Leave Philadelphia 8·15 A. M.

Leave Cape May 1·10 P. M.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

3 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

DYEING AND SCOURING.

JOSEPH MOTTET,

ELEVE DE PARIS,

FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,

On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.

No. 209 S. NINTH Street,
96 Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Peremptory sale at the Fairmount Rolling Mills.

FRAME BUILDINGS, LUMBER, ETC.

On Saturday Morning,

March 26, at 10 o'clock, at the Fairmount Rolling Mills, Coates street wharf, river Schuylkill, the frame buildings, large quantity old lumber, etc. Sale absolute. Terms cash. 3 24 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, WHITE, RED CHECK, AND FANCY MATTINGS, ETC.

On Friday morning,

March 25, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, Canton mattings, oil cloths, etc. 3 19 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS,

On Monday Morning,

March 28, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 3 22 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, ETC.,

On Tuesday Morning,

March 29, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 3 23 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.— (Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 704 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

EXTENSIVE PEREMPTORY SALE TO THE TRADE.

STATIONERY, BLANK WORK, PAPERS, ENVELOPES, Pens, Pencils, Fancy Goods, Photograph Albums, Cutlery, Leather Goods, Pocket-books, Wall Papers, Miscellaneous and Toy Books, etc., will be sold at Public Sale, without reserve or limitation, for Cash, commencing

On Thursday Morning,

March 31, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, a large and well assorted collection of desirable goods, including a full line of stationery of every description, an extensive assortment of blank work, papers, envelopes, pens, pencils, photograph albums, leather goods, pocket-books, cutlery, bookbinders' boards, wall papers, slates, inks, etc. There is also included in the sale the entire stock of Diamond & Co., retiring from business.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, FINE TOY BOOKS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, ETC.

Also, Miscellaneous Books, a large and excellent assortment of fine Toy Books, English and American; a full line of Photograph Albums, Bibles, etc.

Catalogues ready three days previous to sale. 3 23 6t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

CATALOGUE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Parlor and Chamber Suits, Fine Carpets, Large Mirrors, Silver-plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Piano-fortes, China, Large Bookcases, Refrigerators, Engravings, Paintings, Kitchen Furniture, etc.

On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior furniture, from families removing. 3 23 2t

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION COMMISSION SALESROOMS.

B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, (Girard Row).

Furniture sales every Tuesday and Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

Particular attention paid to Out-door Sales at moderate rates. 2 23

A. BARLOW

Will make his

SEVENTH SALE OF SUPERIOR FURNITURE

On Friday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, by catalogue, consisting of elegant parlor and chamber suits, hat and towel racks, hair mattresses, mirrors, lounges, easy and reclining chairs, sideboards, wardrobes, etageres, etc.

Also, a large quantity of chamber and dining room furniture, but little used, of good make.

All goods accompanied by a written guarantee if required.

Goods packed on the premises and shipped to any part of the United States. 1t

POSITIVE SALE OF 175 PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, AND ENGRAVINGS.

On Saturday Evening,

At 7½ o'clock, at the Galleries, No. 1117 Chesnut street, embracing the usual variety of landscapes, marines, cattle, figure and fruit pieces, mounted in gold-leaf frames.

The following artists are represented:—

E. Moran,	J. Hamilton,	Brisco,
Searby,	Bonfield,	W. Sheridan Young,
E. D. Lewis,	Herring,	Barry Owen,
W. Anderson,	G. F. Bensell,	Dammann.

Now open for examination. 3 24 2t

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER,

No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.

Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of Furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see *Public Ledger*. [1 18

N. B.—A superior class of Furniture at private sale.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 24 §
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

W. GEORGE ANDERSON. H. C. STUCKY.
THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
(Established 1826).
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Business strictly Commission. All auction sales exclusively for cash.

Consignments solicited for auction or private sales.

Regular auction sales of boots, shoes, and hats every Thursday.

Regular auction sales of dry goods, clothing, carpets, notions, etc., every Wednesday and Thursday. [3 19 6m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

BATON ROUGE ARSENAL, LOUISIANA.

BATON ROUGE, La.

In compliance with instructions from the Secretary of War there will be a Public Auction held at this Arsenal, commencing on the 25th of April, 1870, and continuing until the following described Ordnance and Ordnance stores will be sold.

To be delivered at BATON ROUGE ARSENAL, La.

42	Bronze Cannon, weighing about 18 tons.
297	Cast Iron Cannon, weighing about 600 tons.
29	Steel Cannon, weighing about 4 tons.
800	Tons of Shot and Shell.
250	Tons of Lead.
100	Tons of Scrap Iron (wrought and cast).
18	Artillery Carriages and their Limbers.
5	Travelling Forges and their Limbers.
5	Battery Wagons and their Limbers.
60	Sets Double Harness (artillery).
263	Paulins and Tarpaulins.
150,000	Pounds Powder, of various kinds.
350	Cavalry Saddles.
5,000	Saddle Blankets (red and gray).
300	Watering Bridles.
250	Curb Bridles.
400	Nose Bags.
18	Iron Blocks (quadruple, treble, and double).
13	Lifting Jacks.
2,000	Traces (for wheel and lead horses).
10,000	Pounds Horse Shoes.
18,000	" Bar Iron.
2,000	" Mule Shoes.
1,500	" Horse Shoe Nails.
3,600	" Harness Leather.
48	Sides Bridle Leather.
9,000	Pounds Wrapping Paper.
30	Portable Forges.
125	Feet Leather Belting.
232	Feet Rubber Belting.
10,000	Packing Boxes.

Also, a large assortment of articles for Horse Equipment, as well as Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Saddlers, Tinners, and Armorers' Tools of the most approved patterns.

To be delivered at FORT JACKSON, La.

65 Cast Iron Cannon, weighing about 250 tons.
20 tons of Shot and Shell.
20 tons of Wrought Iron (scrap).
25 tons of Cast Iron (scrap).

To be delivered at FORT ST. PHILIP, La.

34 Cast Iron Cannon, weighing about 100 tons.
8 tons of Shot and Shell.
5 tons of Wrought Scrap Iron.
5 tons of Cast Scrap Iron.

To be delivered at FORT PIKE, La.

1 Bronze Cannon, weighing about 900 pounds.
37 Cast Iron Cannon, weighing about 111 tons.
65 Tons of Shot and Shell.

To be delivered at SHIP ISLAND, Miss.

444 Pounds of Shot and Shell, weighing about 10,000 pounds.

TERMS CASH—Ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered.

Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance. All other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from the close of sale.

Persons desiring catalogues of the articles to be sold can obtain them by application either in person or by letter to the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., or at this Arsenal.

J. W. TODD,
Major Ord. Dep't, U. S. A.,
Chief of Ord. Dep't of La.,
3 22 6t Comdg. Baton Rouge Arsenal, La.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc.

EDGAR L. THOMSON,
Successor to SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 27 wfm 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY FINANCES.

Condition of the Treasury on March 1, 1870.

The following statement, prepared by the City Treasurer and submitted to Councils, exhibits the cash balance on hand February 1, 1870, the receipts and expenditures during the month, as also the balance on hand the first day of March:—

RECEIPTS.

1870, Cr.		
Feb. 1. Balance on hand as per Cash Book....	$609,724·07	
Feb. 28. Received during the month............	1,277,693·92	
		$1,877,417·99

PAYMENTS.

Feb. 28, Dr.		
Interest on City Loans.......	$26,899·33	
" Matured Loans..	4,700·00	
" Warrants........	10,657·27	
Mandamuses................	17,553·93	
Sundry Warrants............	417,198·90	
Street Cleaning, Twenty-second ward..............	365·43	
Highways, Twenty-second ward...............	1,318·95	
Sinking Fund Securities.....	40,586·00	
		$519,213·81
March 1. Balance on hand.............		$1,368,204·18

DEPOSITED AS FOLLOWS:—

Girard Bank, City Debt, 7 per cent...$223,272·14		
Checks not in........ 735·77		
	$222,536·37	
Bank N. Liberties, City Debt, 7 per ct. 211,719·90		
Checks not in....... 1,025·20		
	210,694·70	
Southwark Bank, City Debt, 7 per ct. 139,383·51		
Checks not in....... 114·10		
	139,269·41	
Girard Bank, City Fund, 7 per cent... 633,730·16		
Checks not in........ 3,481·82		
	630,248·34	
Bank of N. Liberties, City Fund, 7 per ct..	73,140·70	
Southwark Bank, City Fund, 7 per cent....	10,191·76	
Phila. Bank, Sinking Fund Securities.... 80,105·03		
Checks not in......... 148·56		
	79,956·47	
Cash in drawer.......	2,166·43	
		$1,368,204·18

Trust funds to the amount of $121,980·84 were deposited in the North America Bank on March 1, 1870.

THE INCOME TAX.

An Application to Commissioner Delano from Canal and Railroad Companies—Are January Dividends to be Taxed?

An application on the subject of the revenue tax has been forwarded to Commissioner Delano, signed by the presidents of all the principal railroad, canal, turnpike, navigation, and slack-water companies having their principal places of business in Philadelphia.

The petitioners state that the United States internal revenue officers in this city are insisting on the payment of a tax of five per cent. on interest or dividends payable by such companies, irrespective of the question whether such dividends were payable on, before, or after the first day of January, 1870. The petitioners are of the opinion that such tax is inapplicable to interest and dividends payable after December 31, 1869, and that income derived from such sources is no more liable to taxation than income accruing after December 31, 1869, from any other source. Legal opinions are quoted to this effect.

It is believed that the revenue laws cannot sanction a tax on an individual whose money is invested in railroad shares, while one whose money is not so invested is exempt from taxation. The injustice of such a course is evident.

The officers contend that interest and dividends payable January 1, 1870, must be considered as income for the year 1869. This theory has been expressly repudiated by former officials, and occasions of the kind are quoted.

In view of the difficulties thus suggested, and of the embarrassments to which railroad and canal companies have been and will continue to be subject, by being obliged to retain a portion of the interest due on their bonds to pay a tax generally considered to be no longer in force, the petitioners request that for the purpose of defining the duties and liabilities of the companies which they represent, and relieving them from further responsibility and probable litigation, one or more test cases may be submitted to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and that until these cases are decided the internal revenue officers may be instructed to suspend further proceedings for the collection of the sums in dispute. This course has several times been adopted when there is reasonable doubt as to the construction of a law; and under the present circumstances, when large sums of money are at stake, and the interest of a large number of citizens is affected, it is thought to be especially appropriate.

A VIEW OF ROME.—The meeting of the Œcumenical Council has attracted the attention of the public in an unusual degree to the city of Rome. The publication, therefore, of an engraving from the fine picture by E. Emminger, now in the Dresden Gallery, is a matter of considerable interest. This view is taken from Mount Aventine, and it gives, perhaps, a better idea of the appearance of the Eternal City than any picture ever before published. The spectator, from the height upon which he is placed, is able to overlook the whole of the modern city, with all its great buildings and historical monuments, and to catch a glimpse of the Campagna and the Alban Mountains beyond and in the distance. Those who have never visited Rome will in this engraving find all the characteristic features portrayed, so that the points of interest can readily be picked out, while those who have seen the Eternal City will by means of it be able to revive pleasant recollections. The picture was much admired in Europe, and the fact that it was given a place in the Dresden Gallery is a guarantee of its excellence. The net size of this fine engraving, a copy of which we have received from the publisher, John Weik, No. 605 Sansom street, is 25 by 39 inches. The price is $4, or by mail, $4·50. Handsomely framed in black walnut, with a gold bead, the price is $10.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS. — Brigadier-General William B. Thomas is anxious to represent the Fourth Congressional district, and would like to obtain the vote of the "unterrified." The General had better see Campbell. We hear that several organs and a few trained "monkeys" are also on sale. N. B. —Ninth and Arch Coterie needs funds.

—The commitee of Councils should see that better accommodations be furnished for reporters at the Central Station Court Room. As matters now stand, the furniture consists of two old tables, with the privilege of being sandwiched between a coal-colored broom-stealer and a vermin-covered vagrant.

—Parties desirous of obtaining back copies of Rebel sheets, Copperhead pronunciamentoes, second-hand coffee-pots, empty cash-boxes, treatises on ballot-box stuffing, and the complete history of election frauds, are requested to call at Ninth and Arch streets, northwest corner.

—We would say to Special Officer McGuckin that "persons are often judged of by their associations." Now "Pete Pretzel" and "Dutch Ahern" are not angels. Not by a great deal.

—Prayers long, strong, and effective are now ascending from the mouths of thousands of our housekeepers for the welfare of the Board of Health and their especial proteges, the "street contractors." P. S.—Not the street cleaners.

LOW TIDE.—The Delaware Harbor Police force report the tide in the Delaware last night as unusually low, caused by the heavy "nor'-wester." The Tonawanda and several other large vessels, from Spruce to Poplar street, lay embedded in the mud of the docks.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—Professor Robert E. Rogers lectures on "Chemical Forces" this evening at the Academy of Music. Professor Rogers will illustrate his lecture with numerous curious and brilliant experiments, and it will undoubtedly be one of the most interesting of the season.

FATHER KING.

The Funeral of the Late Father King at St. Joseph's Church—Impressive Ceremonies.

The funeral ceremonies of the late Father Charles King, S. J., took place this morning at 11 o'clock, in St. Joseph's R. C. Church, Willing's alley. Father King died in Pottsville on Sunday last.

The funeral services in that place took place yesterday. A requiem mass was there celebrated, at which a great crowd were present. Twenty-five priests officiated. The celebrant was Very Rev. P. A. Stanton, O. S. A., President of Villanova College. The other officers of the mass was Deacon, Rev. Hugh Lane, of Philadelphia; Sub-Deacon, Rev. John McGovern, of Frankford, Pa.; Master of Ceremonies, Rev. G. Sorrentini, pastor of St. Aloysius' Church, Pottstown. The pastor of New St. Joseph's, Philadelphia, delivered an eulogy on the deceased. Father King, at the time of his decease, was a missionary priest.

The body arrived in this city this morning, and was conveyed from the train direct to the church. It was met at the door by Father Blenkinsop and acolytes, and was placed in the middle aisle in front of the high altar. It was enclosed in a highly-polished rosewood burial casket mounted with silver. The coffin was surrounded by six large candles and numbers of smaller ones. The church and altar were heavily and tastefully draped in black. A large audience was present. Some twenty of the clergy were within the altar rail and took part in the ceremonies.

The celebrant of the Mass was Father Sorrentini, of Pottstown: the deacon, Father O'Neill, of the Cathedral; and the sub-deacon, Father Power, of St. Mary's.

The musical portion of the service were well rendered by the choir, under the direction of A. F. Aledo. Parts of Ohnewald's Requiem Mass were sung, and the Dies Iræ, from the Requiem of Mozart. At the offertorium, the duet "Quis est Homo," from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," was given by Miss E. Donnelly and Mrs. Schimpf. This was followed by the "Benedictus," from Von Weber's Mass, sung by Miss E. Donnelly, Mrs. Schimpf, Mr. Kavanaugh, and Mr. Meany.

The absolution of the body was performed by the Very Reverend C. J. Carter, Vicar-General of the diocese of Philadelphia. Previous to the absolution the solo, from Handel, "Angels ever bright and fair," was sung by Mrs. Schimpf. After intoning the *Libera* the coffin was removed from the church, and the funeral cortege proceeded to St. Joseph's Cemetery, at Eighth and Carpenter streets, where the interment took place.

Father King was born in Washington City in 1818, and was educated at the college in Georgetown. He became a member of the Order of Jesuits in July, 1848. He held the position of Professor of Rhetoric for many years in Georgetown College, and also in Loyola College, Baltimore. He became a missionary priest several years ago. He was an eloquent speaker and a deep scholar, and was much esteemed among members of his denomination. The cause of his death was consumption.

FORTUNATE AND UNFORTUNATE.—A Teuton named Augustus Rich a few months ago fell heir to an immense fortune by the death of a relative in "der Faderland." Legal formalities being completed, Augustus was yesterday notified to call at the attorney's office. With a light heart and buoyant step he did so, and emerged therefrom $300 richer than when he entered. Rich now felt exceedingly rich; so proceeding to a beer saloon at Third and Green streets, he called for a bottle of "Johannisberger" and some "Sweitzer kase." Augustus, as the wine in the bottle grew less, grew correspondingly happy. This bottle punished, Augustus called for another and another, and kept up the celebration until midnight. Concluding that he had fully celebrated his good luck, he started for his residence. This time his heart was gay, but his legs would tangle. Some pedestrian remarked that the "Dutchman was drunk." This exasperated Augustus, and he drew from his pocket an old-fashioned howitzer, yclept a horse-pistol, and "banged" away at him, the ball taking effect in his wrist. The shot brought forward a police officer, and Mr. Officer marched Augustus to Alderman Toland's. In default of $1000 bail, he this morning went to Moyamensing.

MISSING.—A. W. Acheson, M. D., left Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday last to visit this city. He has not since been heard of. He is about twenty-eight years of age, 130 pounds weight, 5 feet 7 inches in height, scar on the left cheek, india-ink mark on the arm, light brown hair, moustache and goatee. He was dressed in a dark blue overcoat and dark striped pants.

Henry B. Ziegler started from Kulpsville on Monday, intending to put up at the William Penn Hotel here. He has not as yet reached the William Penn, nor is he at home. He is twenty-five years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, 160 lbs. weight, sandy hair and moustache, goatee dyed black, and sharp featured. He was dressed in a drab coat and light colored pants.

PRESENTATION.—On Monday evening last, at his residence, No. 1209 S. Fifth street, Thomas J. Barger, Esq., late City Solicitor, was the recipient of a handsome silver service consisting of a salver and twelve pieces, besides forks, spoons, etc. The gift was presented by the gentlemen who held positions under him in the Law Department. The presentation speech was made by Hon. Richard Ludlow in his usual neat and happy style, and responded to by Mr. Barger. The company shortly after were invited into the dining-room, where a collation was spread for them, to which they did ample justice, and altogether spent a delightful evening.

STONE FIGHTING.—Yesterday two lads, named Thomas Forser and John Stewart, were arrested on a warrant issued by the Mayor. For months past two rival gangs of boys have assembled in the neighborhood of Second and Arch streets on Sundays, and engaged in "stone fights." Not only did they endanger their own worthless "noddles," but also those of persons chancing in the neighborhood; and, in addition to this, the glazier's bills of the residents were somewhat enlarged. The above named are the supposed leaders. They will have a hearing to-day at the Central Station.

PUGILISTIC.—Yesterday afternoon Thomas Lynch and Thomas Makin, having imbibed sufficient of "poison whisky" to arouse their brutal passions, engaged in a "rough-and-tumble" brawl at Front and Race streets, and by their antics soon gathered together a large crowd of spectators. The crowd in turn attracted the attention of two of the Fourth district officers, who arrested the "pugilists" and took them before Alderman Dougherty. After a hearing they were held in $300 bail each to answer.

WHISKY AS A STIMULANT.—Three "jolly tars," named Stephen Foster, Philip Flynn, and Thomas Gough, having received the "advance money," yesterday went on a spree. Succeeding in obtaining enough "benzine" to raise their muscular courage, they engaged in a grand game of growl and fisticuffs at Beach and Coates streets. Officer Gunnison looked on for awhile, amused at the sport, but, finding it growing rather earnest, he arrested the parties and took them before Alderman Toland, who held them in $300 bail each to answer.

IT WILL be seen by referring to our special notices that Mr. Bentley proposes to offer the use of the Local Telegraph to the public at greatly reduced rates. As the Post Office authorities intend closing their branch offices April 1, this offer of forty or fifty telegraph stations in their stead, at ten cents for a message anywhere about the consolidated city, may not inappropriately be termed a "big thing."

A BURGLAR.—Officer McCully last night captured one James Scott at Twelfth and Berks streets. Scott had been loitering in the neighborhood for some time. On being searched at the station house there was found on him several jimmies, a lot of skeleton keys, and other implements. He will have a hearing to-day at the Central.

WHO OWNS IT?—A drab overcoat awaits an owner at the Eighth District Station House. It was found at Juniper and Race streets.

BURGLARY.

A Long Chase—The Burglar Fires Four Shots at a Policeman—More Light Needed.

At an early hour this morning the residence of Mr. John C. Davis, No. 338 North Thirty-second street, Mantuaville, was entered by three burglars and robbed of six silver spoons, eight teaspoons, four forks, two butter-knives, and a salt-cellar. Having secured the above they were frightened by the cries of Mrs. Davis, who, hearing their movements, shouted lustily for help. Officer Duross, of the Sixteenth district, happening near by, answered her, and arrived at the door just as the three left. Seeing the officer they at once separated, two running towards Bridge street and the other across the "commons." This one the officer followed. After proceeding some distance the scoundrel fired two shots from a revolver at Duross, and turning fired two more. The officer then stopped for a moment, drew his "shooting iron," and discharged the contents of three of the barrels at the fugitive, none of which took effect. The chase was then continued, until, nearing an embankment, the burglar disappeared, and owing to the parsimoniousness of our City Gas Trust he could not be further tracked. On the way the burglar dropped his coat and hat, the former a dark mixed Chesterfield and the latter a round top. In the pocket of the coat was found a pair of "pea-green" kids.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S CASE.—Before United States Commissioner C. P. Clarke, at noon to-day, was arraigned Emanuel Souza, residing at No. 409 Lombard street, on the charge of illicit cigar manufacturing. Colonel Peter Sides, Assistant Assessor First District, testified that he visited the place this morning in company with Revenue Officers Beall and Murray, and ascending to the third story found Souza attempting to escape through the window, he having seen the officers approaching. In the room was found a lot of leaf tobacco, cigars, etc., and also books showing that the business had been carried on since February. The accused was held in $800 bail to answer.

THE PILGRIM is in the tide of success, and multiplying friends in every direction. Prof. Bain is in receipt of letters, telegrams, and invitations in every form to visit Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, and other large cities. Our people have secured his stay here for many weeks, and we shall expect to have the salutary and beneficial results of his labors for all time to come. Concert Hall every night at 8 o'clock, Matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 2·30 P. M. Bethany Church benefit to-night. Mr. John Wanamaker wants to see all his friends at "The Pilgrim" this evening.

BURGLARY.—About 8½ o'clock last night the residence of Henry A. Steel (of the firm of James Steel & Co., No. 638 North Eighteenth street) was entered by burglars, and robbed of silverware to the amount of two hundred dollars. The rascals effected an entrance by raising the front parlor window. The family were all in the sitting-room at the time. On leaving the thieves took a blue sack overcoat from the rack, and left the hall door wide open.

THE STATION HOUSES.—The Police Committee of Councils will this afternoon introduce an ordinance appropriating $25,000 to build a new station house in the Fifth District, to be constructed after the New York plan.

The Second and Third District Station houses have both been refitted and repaired, and are now in a somewhat respectable condition.

RAILROAD THIEF.—About 8½ o'clock last evening Special Officer McGram and Officer Lanahan arrested one James Kelly, at Nineteenth and Hamilton streets, on the suspicion of having been concerned in the late robbery of freight cars on the Reading Railroad. He will have a hearing at the Central Station to-day.

AN UNGRATEFUL SCAMP.—Charles M. Gormley, residing in Ashland street, yesterday committed an assault and battery upon his father, throwing a coal oil lamp at him, and smashing things generally. The ungrateful scamp was arrested and taken before Alderman Bonsall, who committed him to answer.

A GRAY BLANKET SHAWL.—Officer Plucker yesterday observed two boys on a lot at Ninth and Columbia avenue, acting rather suspiciously. On his approach they ran, leaving behind a bag containing a gray blanket shawl. It awaits an owner at the Central Station.

FOUND OPEN.—The Sixth district officers this morning report having found open during last night the doors of the residence No. 233 N. Nineteenth street. Had the place been robbed, Mayor Fox would have received the censure.

THE NORWALK BANK ROBBERY.

A Clue to the Burglars Obtained at Last.

On the 30th of September last the National Bank of Norwalk, Conn., was entered by a gang of skilful burglars and robbed of $160,000 in United States coupon bonds and various other securities. The outer doors of the bank building were opened by means of false keys, the doors of the vault containing the valuables were forced open with wedges and "jimmies" and thrown from their hinges, and the massive door of the inner vault, weighing over 4000 pounds, was forced open by gunpowder and thrown a distance of ten feet by the force of the concussion. The burglars succeeded in making their escape, leaving a complete assortment of burglars' tools behind.

No trace of the missing bonds or of the burglars was obtained until quite recently. On last Monday Mr. Ebenezer Hill, the President of the Norwalk Bank, appeared before Justice Scott, at the Tombs Police Court, and made an affidavit that he had been informed by John Van Orden, cashier of the Stuyvesant Bank of this city, that one William Okell had placed in his hands three one thousand dollar five-twenty United States coupon bonds, numbered 24,242, 31,524, and 92,720, which were the property of the Norwalk Bank, and Messrs. Edward W. Stewart and Edward Lockwood, depositors with the bank. The bonds had been placed in the hands of Mr. Van Orden as security for a loan, and had subsequently been sold by a broker named H. J. Imbrie, of No. 29 Wall street, on account of Okell. The affidavit set forth that the bonds alluded to above were a portion of those stolen from the bank, and appended to it was the official list of the bonds stolen on that occasion, issued by the bank officials and distributed among the brokers and money dealers throughout the country. Mr. Hill applied for a warrant for the arrest of Okell.

Yesterday afternoon Okell, who is a diamond broker, doing business on Broadway, appeared in Court, and voluntarily surrendered himself to Justice Scott, having heard that there was a charge pending against him. On being informed of the nature of the complaint, he stated he would have no difficulty in proving his innocence, and his counsel desired permission to give bail pending an examination, but the magistrate refused to accept bail, and the accused was committed for examination.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judgments.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Agnew, Sharswood, and Williams.

The following cases were decided this morning:—

By Sharswood, J:—

Commonwealth vs. Dillon et al. Quo warranto for rule to amend. Rule discharged.

Church vs. Ruland. Error to the Common Pleas of Luzerne county. Judgment affirmed.

Dull Day.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

The court was engaged for a short time with one or two petty assault and battery cases, and adjourned at an early hour.

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer.

J. H. DRAPER, AUCTIONEER, PEARL Street, New York, will sell on FRIDAY, March 25, at 12 M., at his store, 1000 Shares Bullock Printing Press Co. Stock. 1t*

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Payment of the National Debt.

Customs Receipts Last Week.

The President and Virginia.

Senator Wilson's Army Bill.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Sinking Fund Tables.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The following table officially prepared at the Treasury Department exhibits the time it would take to cancel the entire debt of the United States, $2,500,000,000, by a sinking fund capital ranging from twenty-five to one hundred millions a year, interest at six per cent., payable semi-annually:—

Capital.	Time.
$25,000,000	23½ years.
$30,000,000	21½ "
$35,000,000	19½ "
$40,000,000	18 "
$45,000,000	16½ "
$50,000,000	15½ "
$55,000,000	14½ "
$60,000,000	14 "
$65,000,000	13 "
$70,000,000	12½ "
$75,000,000	12 "
$80,000,000	11½ "
$85,000,000	11 "
$90,000,000	10½ "
$95,000,000	10 "
$100,000,000	9½ "

Customs Receipts.

The following are the customs receipts for the week ending March 19:—

Boston	$308,862
New York	2,631,107
Philadelphia	174,836
Baltimore	140,567
San Francisco	149,724
Total	$3,405,096

Retired from Service.

Upon his own application Brevet Major-General William Hoffman, Colonel United States Army, unattached, having served over forty consecutive years, is, by direction of the President of the United States, retired from active service, to take effect May 1, 1870, and his name will be entered on the retired list of officers of the grade to which he now belongs, in accordance with section 15 of the act approved August 3, 1861.

Virginia Politics.

Several Republican members of the Virginia Legislature, accompanied by Representative Platt, paid their respects to the President to-day. The subject of affairs in that State was briefly discussed.

The President expressed no opinion, however, as to the merits of the controversy, but said that what General Canby did was to simply prevent riot and bloodshed, and would have rendered himself blamable if he had not taken such precautions.

San Domingo.

The Senate, immediately after reading the journal, went into executive session on the San Domingo treaty, which will probably occupy the principal part, if not all the day's session.

The Cadetship Sales.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—General Logan presented his final report on cadetship sales to-day, with a bill and resolutions. The main feature of the bill is that all cadets are required to reside in the district from which they are appointed one year.

Resolutions directing the Secretary of the Navy to court-martial Commander Upshur for having paid $1300 for the cadetship for his son is exciting a good deal of discussion. Upshur's friends deny that he had any corrupt motive in offering money.

New Mexico.

At a meeting of the Committee on Territories to-day, Mr. Chaves, delegate from New Mexico, appeared and made a strong argument for the passage of an enabling act to bring New Mexico into the Union as a State. He set forth that her population is at least a hundred and twenty-five thousand, and that her people desire to be admitted as a State. The committee promised to take the matter into consideration.

New Army Bill.

Senator Wilson has prepared a new bill for the reorganization of the army, which he intends to report as a substitute for Logan's bill now before the committee. Wilson will submit his bill to the President before reporting it.

Cuban Affairs.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs had read to-day Banks report on Cuban affairs, which is to be laid before the House in connection with the bill for enforcing the neutrality laws. The committee authorize him to report it to the House and have it printed, and ask that a day may be set for its discussion.

Confirmation.

Eugene Schuyler has been confirmed by the Senate as Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg.

FROM EUROPE.

The High Court at Tours.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, March 24.—A correspondent at the High Court of Tours comments on the evident purpose of all the witnesses to suppress or distort facts.

QUEENSTOWN, March 24.—The steamship France, from New York, arrived yesterday, on the way to Liverpool.

A Leaking Vessel.

LIVERPOOL, March 24.—The ship Tweeddale is at Greenock leaking badly. She would discharge her cargo of iron and coals.

A Rapid Voyage.

LONDON, March 24.—Advices received here from Sydney, Australia, announce that the clipper-ship Patriarch made the voyage from England to that port in sixty-seven days, the shortest passage on record.

FROM THE WEST.

Fire at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—The drug store of Anton Blessing, at St. Joseph, Mo., was burned yesterday. Loss, $13,000; insured for $3200 in the Ætna, $2000 in the Republic of Chicago, $2000 in the Underwriters' of New York, and $2000 unknown.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Steamer Snagged and Sunk.

MEMPHIS, March 24.—The steamer Guidon, hence for Little Rock, snagged and sunk to her boiler deck at Harris' Cross, ninety miles above the mouth of the Arkansas river, yesterday morning. No lives were lost.

She had a full list of miscellaneous freight. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The vessel was owned by the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company, was valued at $12,000, and was insured in the Boatmen's of Pittsburg and Enterprise of Cincinnati for $3000 each.

German Mass Meeting.

The Germans of Memphis held a mass meeting last evening and appointed a committee consisting of William Miller, E. A. Herman, and Colonel Buttingham to procure signatures to a memorial protesting against Congressional interference in this State.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Immediately after the reading of the journal, on motion of Mr. Sumner the Senate went into executive session.

House.

On motion of Mr. Lynch, the special message of the President in reference to American commerce was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the committee on that subject.

Mr. Logan, from the Military Committee, made a report on the subject of cadetships, which was read. It states that the committee had taken evidence in a great many cases, and ascertained the existence of irregularities in appointing cadets outside of the district of the member appointing; that in several cases money had been paid to parties negotiating such appointments, but except in cases already acted upon none appeared to have been paid to the members, and that the facts proven were not sufficient to warrant the committee in reporting the cases to the House.

The committee was therefore of opinion that it might properly report in this general way, and feeling that it had discharged its duty faithfully and without prejudice against or partiality for any member of Congress or officer of the Government, it respectfully asked that it be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The committee also reported a bill making a two years' residence on the part of the cadet in the district from which appointed requisite.

Mr. Wood inquired whether any retroactive effect was intended by the bill.

Mr. Logan replied in the negative.

Mr. Wood expressed the opinion that the committee had discharged its duty with fidelity, entire impartiality, and in a manner creditable to itself and the House. He thought that the report and the suggestions and recommendations made by the committee should be adopted.

The committee also recommend the adoption of resolutions:—First, declaring that General Schoepf, one of the Patent Office examiners, was engaged in lending himself as a medium for the passage of money for corrupt purposes, and directing that the evidence in the case be placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior, and that he be requested to remove Schoepf from his position as an improper person to have or hold so responsible a position under the Government.

Second. Directing the Speaker to exclude from all privileges of the floor, the committee-rooms, cloak-rooms, and all the galleries of the House, any person who has been or may hereafter be proved guilty of having been engaged in corrupting or attempting to corrupt any member of Congress by directly or indirectly offering him any valuable consideration with a view of influencing his action pertaining to his official duties.

Third. That the evidence showing that Commander Upshur, of the navy, had placed a sum of $1300 in the hands of Mr. D. Landon, with a view of procuring the appointment of his son to the Naval Academy, be transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy, with a request that he convene a court-martial for the purpose of trying Commander Upshur for conduct unbecoming an officer.

FROM NEW YORK.

Government Bonds.

NEW YORK, March 24.—At the Sub-Treasury to-day $2,944,650 in bonds was offered to the Government at 105·74@108·77.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 22¼@22½c. Flour—State and Western dull and a shade lower; State, $4·40@5·30; Ohio, $4·70@6; Western, $4·40@6·10; Southern dull and drooping at $5·60@9·75. Wheat dull and prices favor buyers; winter red Western, $1·23@1·25. Corn firm and very scarce; new mixed Western, 97@98c. Oats dull and heavy. Beef quiet; extra, $14@17·50. Pork firmer; mess, $26·50@26·62½; prime, $19@20·25. Lard firmer; steam in tierces, 14½@14¾c. Whisky quiet at 99½c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, March 24.—Cotton quiet and steady at 22 cents. Flour quiet and weaker on medium grades, and quotations are nominal. Howard Street superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@6; do. family, $6·25@7; City Mills superfine, $4·75@5·50; do. extra, $5·50@6; do. family, $7@8·75; Western superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@5·75; do. family, $6·12½@6·75. Corn in good demand; white 91@93c.; yellow, 94 cents. Oats, 53@55c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky, 98@99c.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN	BOARDS.
$2000 City 6s, Old...100¼	$5000 Pa 6s, 1 se.....103¼
$5000 U S 5-20, 65.Jy.	11 sh Bk of N Am.227½
reg.107	100 sh Read R.s10.48 1-16
$5000 Phil & E 7s.... 87½	25 do..Sat'day. 48¾
$1000 C & Am 6s, 89.	100 do.... 48¾
Monday.. 94½	100 do....b60. 48¾
$2000 Sch N 6s, '82..	100 do....2d. 48½
Monday.. 58	7 sh Leh Na....ls. 31½
SECOND	BOARD.
$200 City 6s, New.102	9 sh Bk N Am....227½
$1000 do.......102¼	8 sh Cam & A R. 116½
$500 do.......102	3 sh Penna R.... 57
$5900 do.......102½	25 do......... 57
$1000 do....Old.100½	100 do.....b60. 57
$15500 Leh R 6s..... 90½	100 do......... 56⅞
$400 do......... 90½	100 do....b60. 57
$5000 Pa 6s 1 se.....103¼	21 do.......ls. 57
50 sh O C & A R.c. 41½	

A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the National Railway Company will be held at the Office of the Company in the city of Philadelphia on SATURDAY, April 9, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a President and Board of Directors. 3 24 12t

DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, MARINES etc., whether from wounds, rupture, or disease, who have not yet applied for Pensions, and the widows, minor children, dependent mothers, fathers etc., of those who have died of wounds or of disease contracted in the service, can promptly obtain their pensions by applying to
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philada.

THERE ARE A GREAT MANY PERSONS having claims upon the United States or State Governments, who have committed the same to the care of Messrs. George Cragg & Bro., or T. H. Peters & Co. They will hear of something greatly to their advantage, on application, either in person or by mail, to the General Collection Agency, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street.
7 30 ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.

SOLDIERS INJURED.—SOLDIERS DISCHARGED on account of Rupture or any other injury received in the line of duty, can obtain $200 bounty and a pension, by applying to
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.
Full information given free of charge.

THERE IS NOW OVER $5,000,000 PRIZE MONEY unclaimed in the United States Treasury. persons who have been in the Naval service of United States, their heirs or representatives, shoul make an immediate inquiry upon the subject at 135 S. SEVENTH Street. 7 30

FOURTH EDITION

A Cable under the Red Sea.

The High Court at Tours.

The Proceedings of Congress To-day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Successful Trial Trip.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, March 24.—The turreted ship Captain made her second trial trip yesterday. She went a long way out to sea, and experienced rough weather. The trip was successful beyond all expectation.

The Imperial Conspiracy.

TOURS, March 24.—The Procureur-General has been notified that the cases of persons accused of conspiracy against the State and the life of the Emperor will come before the High Court of Justice now in session here.

Another Submarine Cable.

LONDON, March 24.—A cable from Aden, Arabia, through the Red Sea to Suez, Egypt, has been successfully laid, thus completing a direct submarine line from Bombay to Suez. The completion of the Indo-European line was announced a few days ago. This is still another route, and is destined to be the thoroughfare of the far-East business. The line will be open to the public in a day or two.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 24—1·20 P. M.—American securities steady. United States five-twenties of 1862, 90⅞; 10-40s, 86½. Erie Railroad, 21½; Illinois Central, 115½.

LIVERPOOL, March 24—1·20 P. M.—Cotton dull: California Wheat, 9s. 2d.@9s. 3d.; red Western, 7s. 11d.@8s. Pork dull. Lard firm at 64s.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Gold Panic Investigation.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The sub-committee of the House Committee on the Judiciary, which was instructed to inquire into the premature publication of testimony in the gold panic investigation, has summoned a number of correspondents as witnesses and commenced its labors this afternoon.

Pacific Mail Steamers.

The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads has agreed to report a bill subsidizing a Pacific mail steamship company for mail service between San Francisco and China, to the extent of one million dollars per annum, the service to be semi-monthly.

FROM HALIFAX.

Reciprocity Treaty.

HALIFAX, March 24.—Resolutions have been introduced in the Legislature recommending the re-establishment of a reciprocity treaty.

FROM THE WEST.

Burial of Bishop Thomson.

DELAWARE, O., March 24.—Bishop Thomson will be buried here on next Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The services will be conducted by Bishops Janes and Morris.

CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Logan remarked that since the report was prepared he understood that General Schoepf had resigned. It was not necessary, therefore, to pass that resolution.

The bill coming up first for discussion, Mr. Potter expressed the opinion that the provision requiring two years' residence in the district might work harshly, particularly in large cities like New York and Philadelphia, that embrace several Congressional districts, and where a man moving from one side of the street to the other may change his Congressional district. There were a great many people in New York and Brooklyn who hardly ever lived two years in the same district.

Mr. Burr suggested that the term of residence be fixed at one year instead of two years.

Mr. Logan said he was willing to have that amendment offered.

Mr. Wood suggested that the cadet should not be required to reside in the district longer than the member appointing him. (Laughter.) He thought that some of his Southern friends would be cut off under a requirement of two years' residence.

Mr. Stevenson—Yes, and some of your Northern friends, too.

Several members—"Who?"

Mr. Stevenson—What about Mr. Cox, of New York? (Laughter.)

Mr. Cox—I lived there five years, three years longer than you have lived in your district.

Mr. Stevenson—So much the greater compliment to me.

Mr. Cox—And longer than you have been in the Republican party.

Mr. Stevenson—Oh no, sir!

After further discussion, the term was reduced to one year, and the bill as amended was passed.

The resolution referring to Commander Upshur then came up for action, and gave rise to a long discussion.

Messrs. Voorhees and Starkweather took the ground that the proposed action was too harsh on Commodore Upshur, who in employing and paying an agent to procure an appointment for his son did not thereby contemplate the improper use of the money; and Mr. Starkweaker speaking of the long service of this officer, whose father and grandfather had died in the naval service, and who was a descendant of the Washington family, facts which warranted honorable conduct.

In the course of the discussion it was stated that the money paid by Commodore Upshur had been used by his agent Loudon in buying off a boy who had received the appointment from Mr. Hoge, of South Carolina, whereupon young Upshur was appointed from that district by the secretary of the Navy.

Finally, Mr. Garfield offered an amendment to make the resolution request the Secretary of the Navy to convene a court of inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining whether Commodore Upshur had been guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer of the navy.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 71, nays 114, and the resolution was adopted.

The resolution in reference to General Schoepf next came up.

Mr. Maynard pleaded for Schoepf as a foreigner, a Hungarian by birth, one who had been connected with Kossuth, who had attracted the attention of General Holt when Commissioner of the Patent Office, and who had subsequently served with distinction in the army, and he reminded the House that the report had gone out for many years that appointments to cadetship could be procured by means of money.

Mr. Allison—Do I understand the gentleman from Tennessee to say that it has been a matter of common report for years that cadetships have been for sale in the House?

Mr. Maynard—Perhaps common report is too strong, but it has been a matter spoken of among members from the earliest date of my connection with this House before the war.

Mr. Allison—I never heard of it before this Congress.

Mr. Kelley—Some years ago, when I became a member of this House, and had first the appointment to a cadetship, I became satisfied that a number of my predecessors had sold their appointments at prices ranging from $1000 to $2000, and when I spoke to some of them about it they assured me that it was the usage of the House, and I want to add that in the investigations of this committee it came out that one of them (Mr. Millward) was engaged in peddling the appointments of other people.

Mr. Maynard, resuming his remarks, said that in that view of the case he had not been able to suppress a feeling that the House was dealing pretty rigorously with gentlemen who happened to be connected with transactions of that kind. He could not believe that these men were sinners above all that had dwelt in and about the House.

He felt disposed, therefore, to be as lenient and tolerant under the circumstances as a proper regard to the purity of the House would admit, and to place on the record the strong censure of the House upon such practices.

Messrs. Schenck, Dawes, Logan, Morgan, and other members repudiated in strong terms the idea conveyed in the remarks of Mr. Maynard and Mr. Kelley, that the sale of cadetships was, according to common rumor a custom of the House.